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LANCASTER AND CHESTER.

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THREE LANCASHIRE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH CENTURIES,

COMPRISING

I. — THE GREAT DE LACY INQUISITION, FEB. 16, 1311.

II. — THE SURVEY OF 1320–1346.

III. — CUSTOM ROLL AND RENTAL OF THE MANOR OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, NOVEMBER 11, 1422.

EDITED BY

JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.LXVIII.

INTRODUCTION.

UNDER the feudal system, as developed in England from the period of the Norman conquest, all land was held directly or indirectly of the king, who was the supreme lord of all the territory of the kingdom. When the king granted a tract of land to any noble, or knight, he required that certain services should be rendered to him in return. These services being usually military, — the contribution of men and arms and horses to the king in his wars, — it became necessary from time to time that the king should know the quantity and quality of the land, and the amount of service renderable, in respect of every holding of land throughout his kingdom. The means of ascertaining these particulars, though various, were to some extent alike in their general principle and their organization of machinery. A general survey throughout the kingdom being commanded, it was effected by certain high commissioners, few in number, calling to their aid the chief functionaries in counties, the earls or counts, and the sheriffs; and these in turn apportioned out the task among the hundredors of each wapentake or hundred; these again subdividing the labour; so that ultimately the great survey

was effected by an aggregation of juries of inquiry in every lordship or manor, nay even in every village throughout the land. Such was the character of the great Survey of all the lands throughout England, made twenty years after the Norman conquest, and commonly known as the Domesday Survey, which was completed in the year 1086, and has remained ever since the oldest register extant of the value, tenure and services of the lands therein described. It is stated by an old chronicler[1] that William the Conqueror caused this survey to be made in imitation of the policy of Alfred the Great, who, at the time he divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds and tithings, had inquisition taken and digested into a register, called, from the place in which it was deposited, the Roll of Winchester. However this may be, we find that the task of making the great Norman survey of England was entrusted to four commissioners, styled the king's justiciaries, who seem to have associated with themselves some principal person or persons in each shire. The inquisitors were to inquire, upon the oaths of the sheriffs of counties, the lords of each manor, the presbyters or priests of every church, the reeves of every hundred, the bailiffs and six villeins of every village, — into the name of the place; who held it in the time of king Edward the Confessor; who was the present possessor; how many hides of land there were in the manor; how many carucates, carves or plough-lands in demesne; how many homagers; how many villeins; how many *cotarii;* how many *servi;* what freemen; how many tenants in socage; what

[1] Ingulphus.

quantity of wood; how much meadow and pasture; what mills and fish-ponds; how much added or taken away; what the gross value in king Edward's time; what the present value; and how much each freeman or soc-man had or has. All this was to be estimated — first, as the estate was held in the time of the Confessor; secondly, as it was bestowed by the Conqueror; and thirdly, as its value stood at the taking of the survey. The jurors were further to state whether any advance could be made in the value. These very numerous inquisitions being taken all over the country, the record of each was sent by the justiciaries to Winchester, and there the whole were arranged, classed, methodized, and entered in a register, such as we now see it in the admirable photographic fac-similes of the original Domesday survey.

Such was the record of the first great English survey of the lands of the kingdom in the eleventh century, and it long remained the great authority on all the subjects embraced in its inquiry. But various causes would naturally arise in course of time to render other inquiries desirable or necessary, either extending over the entire kingdom, or over a county, a hundred or wapentake, an honor or great lordship, or even limited to a single manor. Traces remain of several such inquiries as to Lancashire in the thirteenth century. In the printed copy of the *Testa de Nevill* (fol. 808) is an entry recording an inquisition of the county of Lancaster which sets forth that,

This is an Inquisition made by the oath of the faithful knights of the tenements given and alienated within the Lime, in the county of Lancaster, to wit by Roger Gerneth de Burg, Robert

de Lancaster, Adam de Middleton, Richard de Burg, Walter Fitz-Osbert, Walter Fitz-Swane, William de Wynewyc, Richard Fitz-Swane, Richard Fitz-Robert, William Blundel, Robert de Anielsdale, Richard de Orhull (Orrell), Richard de Perpont, Alan de Rixton, William de Radeclive, Alexander de Pilkington and Henry de Trafford.

From the names of these seventeen knights who held this undated inquisition, we are enabled to limit the time at which it was taken to some year within the eight years 1200–1207. Again, we find a perambulation of the forests of Lancashire was made by twelve knights, and recorded in 1227 or 1228.

As early as the reign of Henry II. that king instituted justices in eyre, or justices itinerant, who were to go through all the counties of England[2] with a general commission wider than the special one usually given to justices of oyer et terminer. For instance, it was a function of the justices in eyre to inquire of knights' fees, escheats, wardships, marriages, presentations to churches, the usurpation of the rights of the crown, as well as into any oppressions and frauds of the king's ministers and officers. The mode of procedure was for the justices in eyre, in each county in which they held their court, to deliver to the hundredors, or officers in charge of each hundred or wapentake, certain articles of inquiry, termed "*Capitula Itineris*," to which the hundredors had to make written replies or returns.[3] During the turbulent reign of Henry III., the revenues of the crown

[2] The king divided the kingdom into six parts or districts, and assigned three justices to each such district.

[3] *Bracton*, lib. ii. foll. 116, 117.

had been considerably diminished by tenants in capite alienating without license, and by ecclesiastics, as well as laymen, withholding from the crown, under various pretexts, its just rights, and usurping the right of holding courts and other *jura regalia*. Numerous exactions and oppressions of the people had also been committed in this reign by the nobility and gentry claiming the rights of free chase, free warren and fishery, and demanding unreasonable tolls in fairs and markets; and again by sheriffs, escheators, and other officers and ministers of the crown, under colour of law. Edward I., who was on his return from the Holy Land on the death of his father, did not reach England till towards the end of the second year of his reign, and these abuses remained uncorrected till his return. One of the first acts of his administration after his arrival, was to institute an inquiry into the state of the demesnes, and of the rights and revenues of the crown, and concerning the conduct of the sheriffs and other officers and ministers who had defrauded the king and severely oppressed the people. The "*Capitula Itineris*" would have embraced nearly all these abuses; but it was found that the circuit of the justices itinerant—generally once in seven years—would not return till the sixth year of this new reign (1278), and it was necessary to afford a speedy remedy to the crown and the subject. The king, therefore, on the 11th October, in the second year of his reign (1274), appointed special commissioners for the whole kingdom, as appears from the patent rolls of this year,[4] whereon are

[4] "De inquirendo per totum regnum de omnibus libertatibus ac de articulis eorundem."

enrolled thirty-five articles of inquiry. Twelve other articles not on the patent rolls are among the returns, making in all forty-seven articles. The commissioners made their return in the third year of the reign (1275), and then it became necessary for the court of exchequer to have in one view such part of the returns as affected the rights of the crown and the abuses of its officers. To this end certain rolls were drawn up, containing a selection under the denomination of "Extracts," and thus the crown was furnished with evidence, upon the oath of a jury of each hundred and town of every county, as to the various matters under inquiry. From these sources the public records termed "*Rotuli Hundredorum*" were compiled, and have been printed in two thick folio volumes; but it is not a little remarkable that these hundred rolls, as printed, do not contain any entry or extract relative to the county of Lancaster, though the inquiries were made some seventy-six years before the creation of the duchy of Lancaster, and the vesting of its *jura regalia* in its duke for the time being. It may be added that the first chapter of the statute of Gloucester (6 Edward I., 1278), as to the liberties, franchises, *quo warranto*, &c., was founded upon the previous inquiries under this commission. Immediately after the passing of the statute of Gloucester, the circuit of the justices in eyre returned, and they had the rolls delivered to them, to inquire into the matters therein set forth; and it would seem that in many cases these later inquiries were made before the same juries of the hundreds who had made the returns to the royal commissioners.[5]

[5] See Introduction to *Rotuli Hundredorum*.

The enumeration of the various inquiries respecting land, its tenure and services, during the latter part of the thirteenth century, would not be complete were we to omit to mention what is generally known as "Kirkby's Inquest" of Yorkshire in the years 1284–5, a general survey of Yorkshire in its several wapentakes, conducted by Sir John de Kirkeby, then the king's treasurer. There were also the pleas of *quo warranto* — inquiries by what warrant lords, knights, and others claimed to hold manors and estates, and to exercise certain priviliges and franchises, and to enjoy certain immunities. These *Placita de quo warranto* were held before Hugh de Cressingham and his brother justiciaries, as regards Lancashire, in Trinity term (May and June) 1292.

The statute "Extenta Manerii," passed in 1276, rendered it imperative to survey or "extend" manors under its provisions, and to this legislative act we are inclined to attribute the survey of a considerable part of Lancashire, including the barony, lordship, or manor of Manchester in 1320–46, and the extent of the manor in 1322. Indeed, it is not improbable that to this statute we owe the later portions of the *Testa de Nevill* (A.D. 1325–30) and some parts, at least, of the *Birch Feodary* (ranging from A.D. 1307 to 1380), and of the *Lansdowne Feodary* (1349–51).

A more limited kind of inquiry was that made after the death of any baron, lord, knight, or other tenant in capite of the crown. These were termed *Inquisitiones post mortem*, and they were usually held before the sheriff of a county, or the king's escheator, who summoned a jury, whose finding

as to the possessions of the deceased, the name, kinship, and age of the heir, &c., were all recorded on the inquisition, which was returned by the presiding officer to the king's chancery or exchequer. Of this class of inquiries was the celebrated "De Lacy Inquisition" of 1311, the first of the three records printed in the present volume. It was not, however, of the ordinary character, but included the whole estates of the earl of Lincoln, and amongst others, the entire extent of the honor of Clitheroe.[6] It was also taken with

[6] The modern honor of Clitheroe, the seat and centre of which is the castle of Clitheroe, is of great extent, and covers a large tract of country, both in Lancashire and Yorkshire. That part of the honor which is in Lancashire has for its lord his grace the duke of Buccleuch. It comprises the whole of the hundred of Blackburn, being that portion of the county which, by "the Representation of the People Act, 1867," forms the parliamentary north-eastern division of Lancashire. The honor also includes the boroughs of Clitheroe, Blackburn, and Burnley. The manor of Tottington — comprising the two quarters of Tottington-higher-end and Tottington-lower-end — in the hundred of Salford, is also within the honor of Clitheroe. A considerable area within the honor is copyhold, and held either of the wapentake of Blackburn, or of one of the several forests or manors within it, for which courts are held half-yearly at Easter and Michaelmas. The *Yorkshire* portion of the honor, of which Charles Towneley of Towneley, esq., is now the lord, is called "the Wapentake or Liberty of Bowland," and comprises the several townships of the higher and lower divisions of the Forest of Bowland, — Slaidburn, Newton, Easington, Grindleton, West Bradford, Waddington, Bashall and Great Mitton. The townships of Slaidburn, Newton, Grindleton and West Bradford, are principally copyhold, and held of the manor of Slaidburn. The steward of the honor, Dixon Robinson, esq., by virtue of his office, is coroner for the Liberty of Bowland. The official residence of the steward is at Clitheroe castle, where the court rolls are kept. Some of these date as far back as the reign of Henry the Seventh.

much more care, accuracy, and minuteness of specification than was usual in these inquiries, for the reason given in page 3. It is now printed for the first time.

The second record in the volume is of the nature of an extent or survey which probably, in its perfect state, included every hundred of Lancashire. Of the original record nothing is known; and the portions of the document now first printed are derived from a copy made late in the sixteenth century. It is remarkable that there is not known to exist any full survey of Lancashire at all resembling in character "Kirkby's Inquest" of Yorkshire, of 1284–5, which has just been printed for the first time by the Surtees Society. It cannot be doubted that under the special commission of Edward I. in 1274, Lancashire was included; yet, in the hundred rolls, the product of that commission, Lancashire finds no place.

It may be suggested that this survey, so far as parts of it have reached us, like the *Testa de Nevill*, the Birch and the Lansdowne Feodaries, — all, so far as they can be traced, relating to the fees and the land during the first half of the fourteenth century, — may be fragments of some general record of survey, at least as to Lancashire, the original of which has long since perished. The *Testa de Nevill*[7] has been printed by direction of the Record commissioners, and a copy of its Lancashire portions is also to be found in Gregson's *Portfolio of Fragments*, where is also printed a copy of Birch's *MS. Feodary*. A copy of the *Lansdowne*

[7] Besides the list of inquisitions for the whole county, already noticed, the *Testa* contains like lists for every hundred or wapentake except Lonsdale.

Feodary,[8] has been printed in Baines's *History of Lancashire*;[9] and to these is now first added this MS. extent or survey, taken within the years 1320–46. Though the portion of it now printed only includes three of the six hundreds of Lancashire (all that remains of Salford hundred being printed in *Mamecestre*), viz., West Derby, Amounderness, and Lonsdale, yet, as far as it extends, there can be no doubt that it is a valuable addition to our scanty and meagre records of the state of land tenures in Lancashire in the earlier part of the fourteenth century.

The third document in the volume is a record of survey of a different kind, — what is termed a *Rentale*, rental or rent-roll of a manor. This was usually a long and narrow parchment roll, wherein the rents of a manor were written down, and by which the lord's bailiff collected such rents at the terms at which they were fixed to be payable. The Rental usually contained the quantities of land in each holding; the land and tenements let to each tenant; the names of the tenants; the several rents apportioned and for what time, usually a year; and the times of payment, which varied in different manors, some being at two, some at three, terms in the year, — and others, and this most generally, at the four quarterly terms of Lady-day, Nativity of John the Baptist, St. Michael's-day, and the Birth of the Lord, — or March 25th, June 24th, September 29th, and December 25th. One example of the old manorial rental will be found in *Mamecestre*,[10] being the rental of Thomas West,

[8] See *Lansdowne MSS.*, cod. 559, fol. 23.

[9] Edition of 1836, vol. iv. p. 756.

[10] Vol. iii. p. 476.

lord la Warre and baron of Mamecestre, of his manor of Mamecestre, in May 1473.

The Rental in the present volume is that of Sir John de Ashton, knight, of his manor of Ashton-under-Lyne, in November 1422, thirty years earlier than that of Manchester. Besides the rental proper, this document contains the arrangement of the forms or benches in Ashton parish church, for the wives, daughters, and servants of the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne. It also contains a rental of the lands and tenements which Sir John Assheton gave to his son and heir, Thomas de Assheton, on his marriage; the yearly rent thereof being 9*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, and the total of Sir John's own rental 27*l.* 12*s.* 11$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* making the total rental of the manor so far as set down, 36*l.* 14*s.* 6$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, to which, however, must be added the value of all the boon services and presents.

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I.—THE GREAT DE LACY INQUISITION,

FEBRUARY 16th, 1311.

A BRIEF notice seems desirable of the great man and powerful noble, of whose Lancashire possessions at his death the following Inquisition forms a catalogue.

The first of the great de Lacy family, Ilbert de Laci,[1] came into England with the Conqueror. On this "Norman adventurer," as Dr. Whitaker styles him, William I. conferred the great fee of Pontefract; and his son Robert de Lacy was at one time lord of the whole hundred or wapentake of Blackburn. This Robert left two sons, Ilbert and Henry, who successively held the vast possessions of the family in this county, and Henry was succeeded by his son Robert; who, dying on the 21st June 1193, without issue, the last male of his family, devised his extensive estates, consisting of sixty knights' fees, to his uterine sister Aubrey, daughter of Robert de Lizours; who, marrying Richard Fitz-Eustace, lord of Halton and constable of Chester, took the estates to that family; and his grandson Roger, the terror and scourge of the Welsh, and for his ferocity of temper called "Hell," assumed the name of de Lacy. His son John married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Robert (son of Saber de Quincy, earl of Winchester) and his wife Hawys, fourth sister and coheiress of Randal de Blundeville, earl of Chester and Lincoln; from whom, in the distribution of his lands and honours, she received the earldom of Lincoln, which descended to her daughter Margaret, the wife of John de Lacy. By patent of 23rd November 17 Henry III. (1232) the king regranted this earldom to her husband, John de Lacy; whose son

[1] The name was originally de Lasci, probably from a place called Lassi, in the department of Calvados, in Normandy.

Edmund, dying in the life-time of his mother, never assumed the title of earl of Lincoln. He married Alice de Saluces, daughter of a nobleman of Provence, and died June 5th 1258; leaving as his successor, his son and heir, Henry de Lacy, "the last and greatest man of his line;" of whom we take the following account from Dr. Whitaker's *History of Whalley*: —

He was the confidential friend and servant of Edward I., whom he seems not a little to have resembled in courage, activity, prudence, and every other quality which can adorn a soldier[2] or a statesman. In 1290 he was appointed first commissioner for rectifying the abuses which had crept into the administration of justice, especially in the Court of Common Pleas, — an office which he filled with exemplary fidelity and strictness. In 1293 he was sent ambassador to the French king to demand satisfaction for the plunders committed by the subjects of France upon the goods of the English merchants. After the death of Edward earl of Lancaster, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Gascony, and viceroy of Aquitaine. In 1297 or 1298 he raised the siege of the castle of St. Catherine, near Toulouse, and expelled the French from the confines of that country. In July 1298 he led the vanguard at the memorable battle of Falkirk, against the Scots under Wallace. He was appointed one of the two commissioners to open the parliament at Carlisle on the 20th January 1307, the last year of the reign of Edward I., and in this parliament he had the precedence of all the peers of England (after the prince of Wales, who was also earl of Chester). By a rare fortune, after the death of his old master, he seems to have retained the confidence of his son, Edward II. He received from his sovereign, in recompense of his services, the honor of Denbigh, in Wales, and styled himself in consequence, (in addition to his other titles) "Dominus de Roos et Rowennock." Over the gate of Denbigh castle, in a niche, his statue in robes is still preserved. As lord of the honor of Clitheroe, the many remaining evidences of this earl's transactions, prove him to have been active and munificent. Besides many grants of inferior consequence, he rewarded his seneschal or steward, Oliver de Stansfeld, with the manor of Worsthorn, and the de la Leghs and Middlemores with the manor of the grange of Cliviger; he confirmed and extended the privileges of his borough of Clitheroe; and he gave to the monks of Stanlaw the advowson of the parish church of Whalley, with its dependencies; procured the removal of their abbey to that fertile and beautiful site; attended the translation in person, and laid the first stone of their conventual church.

[2] Though not a long-lived man, his services began with the reign of Edward I. and continued beyond it. In 1273 (1 Edward I.) he besieged and took the castle of Chartley in Staffordshire, on behalf of the king.

He married Margaret (or Alice) daughter of Sir William Longespée, by whom he enjoyed all the lands of the earl of Salisbury, without that title. By this lady he had two sons, Edmund and John, both of whom died young, and two daughters, Alice and Margaret. Margaret died in her father's life-time. In 1294, despairing of male issue, Henry de Lacy surrendered all his lands to the king, who regranted them to this earl for the term of his life, and after his decease to Thomas earl of Lancaster, and Alice his wife and the heirs of their bodies; failing of which they were to remain over to Edmund the king's brother (a remarkable proof of the earl's attachment to the royal family), and to his heirs for ever. By this act the honor of Clitheroe became united to the earldom of Lancaster. The great earl died at his house of Lincoln's Inn, on the 5th February 1310, aged 60 years, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. Over his remains was placed a magnificent tomb, with a statue of the earl cross-legged, and in linked or chain mail; which perished with many others in the great fire of London, but which had been engraved by Hollar. Henry de Lacy left as his sole heiress, his surviving daughter Alice, who had married in her father's life-time Thomas Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, and carried along with her an inheritance even then estimated at ten thousand marks, or £6,666 a year. Thus the honor of Clitheroe and the vast estates in Lancashire of the succeeding race of so-called Lacys, passed from them to the Plantagenets.

Dr. Whitaker characterises this document as "that most exact record, the inquisition after the death of Henry de Lacy, the last earl of Lincoln, taken A.D. 1311." After explaining that inquisitions post mortem are of little value except for the purpose of finding an heir, as their descriptions of quantities of land are almost always in round numbers, which must generally be false, the Dr. adds: "But after the death of the last earl of Lincoln, leaving only a daughter, on whose decease without male issue the vast estates were settled upon the crown, it was thought necessary to make a strict and accurate survey, and for the jurors to find with equal exactness according to the result. To this circumstance we are indebted for one of the most valuable documents from which the *History of Whalley* has been compiled. There is indeed another general Inquisition of the honor of Clitheroe, after the death of Henry, duke of Lancaster [who died March 24, 1361], but it is comparatively slight and inaccurate."

No copy in Latin of the original Inquisition is known to exist; and consequently this document, now first printed, can be given only in an evidently old translation. This is of an official character;

being recorded in an old MS. book, entitled, "The Book of the Honor of Clitheroe," *penes* Dixon Robinson, esq., the Castle, Clitheroe.

In the "*Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem, sive Escætarum,*" vol. i. pp. 242–244, is a very meagre abstract of the whole Inquisition; enumerating Henry de Lacy's possessions in Lancashire, as well as those in eighteen other English counties, and in Wales and its marches. It is little more than a list of local names; but it serves, as regards Lancashire, as a corroborative outline of the places named in the following translation; and shows, for instance, that the "Dennon" or "Donnon" of the translation, is identical with "Donnom," or Downham.

INQUISITION taken after the Render of Henry de Lacy late Earl of Lincoln of Lands Tenements &c held of the King in Com' Lancaster the 16*th Febry* 4 *Edwardi* 2*di*.

Anno 1311.

THE JURY say that Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln had no Lands or Tenements in Fee in Chief of the King, But that he held all his Lands and Tenements in the County of Lancaster immediately of the King by the Service of 14 Knights' Fees and $\frac{1}{3}$ part of Knight's Fee and by the Rent of 10^{s} : 8^{d} payable yearly to the Castle Guard of Lancaster and a certain Fee called Sak fee and doing Suit to the Court held at Torn every 6 weeks. That King Edward 1st granted to the said Earl of Lincoln and the Heirs of his Body all the Lands and Tenements hereafter mentioned, Remainder to Thomas Son of Edmond the King's Brother and to Alice his wife and the Heirs of their Bodies, Remainder to the Right Heirs of the said Thomas.

Clyderhowe. That he was seised of the Castle of Clyderhowe with the Moat and Ditches, nothing worth above the Reprises.

Also of an Orchard under the Castle with a Croft, the Herbage of which is Yearly worth..... ij^{d}

There are also 20 Acres of Demean Lands demised to several Tenants at Will, each Acre Yearly worth 4^{d} Somme ..... vj^{s} viij^{d}

4½ Acres of Meadow Yearly worth ..... iij^{s}
A Watermill Yearly worth ..... vj^{l} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
A Fair on Saint Mary Magdalene's day, the Toll and Profits thereof are Yearly worth ..... vj^{s} viij^{d}
The Toll of Clyderhow, Blakeburn and Bowland Yearly worth iiij^{l} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
There are 20 Acres and 3 Roods of Demean Lands which Adam Russel holds by Grant of the said Earl of Lincoln for Life at the Yearly Rent of ..... xx^{s} iij^{d}
The said Earl of Lincoln held the Advowson of the Chappel in Clyderhou Castle Yearly worth ..... xiiij^{l} vj^{s} viij^{d}
There is a 3 weeks free Court, the Pleas and Profits thereof are Yearly worth ..... C^{s}
The Burgesses of Clyderhou held all their Burgages and the Rent of the s^{d} Town in Fee Farm by Grant from the said Earl of Lincoln, paying Yearly at Michaelmas ..... vj^{l} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Summe of the whole... xxiiij^{l} xviij^{s} vj^{d}

The said Earl held at Standene a Capital Messuage worth... xij^{d} Standen.
80 Acres of Land in Demean Yearly worth ..... xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
36 Acres of Meadow Yearly worth ..... xxiiij^{s}
Several Pasture Yearly worth ..... v^{s}
He also held at Penhilberton 16 Oxgangs of Land in Bondage, Penhulton.
which pay Yearly at the Feast of St Gyles [Sep. 1] .....v^{l} vj^{s} viij^{d}
William Querderey of Holes [holds] 30 Acres of Waste Land, paying Yearly ..... xx^{s}
Richard Ryding holds 20 Acres of Land at Will and pays vj^{s} viij^{d}
There were also 12 Acres of Land in the hands of divers Tenants at Will, who pay yearly..... iiij^{s}
Henry de Blakeburn holds a certain Mansion there with the Fee by Grant and pays to the Lord Yearly ..... v^{l} xiij^{s} j^{d}
The said Earl held at Worston 30 Acres of Land in Demean Worston.
demised to several Tenants who pay Yearly ..... xv^{s}
5 Acres of Meadow paying Yearly ..... v^{s}
The said Earl held there 13 Oxgangs of Land which he held in Bondage payable at the Feast of St Gyles, Yearly worth ... xxvj^{s}

6 Cottages Yearly worth..... iij^{s}

He also held there 48 Acres of Heirable Land demised to divers Tenants at Will Yearly worth ..... xvj^{s}

A Watermill Yearly worth ..... xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

William de Heris held of the said Earl 18 Acres of Land paying Yearly ..... ij^{s}

Thomas de Clogh held of the said Earl an Oxgang of Land, Yearly worth..... ij^{s}

Adam Son of Wyot held an Oxgang of Land and payed yearly two Collars of Greyhounds worth[3] ..... j^{d}

William Son of Thomas held an Oxgang of Land and payed yearly ..... ij^{s}

Hugh Son of Ralph held 2 Oxgangs of Land and payed yearly ij^{s}

[3] Dr. Whitaker, in the addenda to his *History of Whalley* (ed. 1818, p. 534), prints an original charter of John de Lacy, the second of that name, probably of about the year 1220, to the following effect: "I, John de Lasey, Constable of Chester, &c., have given &c. to Guido or Guy, son of Thomas de Cherlton, a bovate [or oxgang] of land in the Vill of Wortheston, which William reeve of that Vill by Custom held of me. Rendering therefor yearly to me and my heirs for all service and demand, two collars for greyhounds [*leporarios*] at the feast of Saint Oswald. Witnesses: Sir Hugh Botiller [*Pincerna*] and Alan the clerk, then Seneschals, Henry de Nottingham, Colin de Quartermar', Ebrard Tyas, Baldwin Tyas, Walter de Ludham," &c. Then the same Guido, who had assumed the local name of Worston, called in the inquisition "Wyot," makes a grant to Adam his son: "I, Ydo de Worston, &c., give to Adam my son all my land with meadow, in the territory of Worston, to be held as I held it of John de Lasey, rendering therefor yearly, two dog-collars [as above] at the feast of St. Giles (Sep. 1). For this grant the said Adam has given to me a solid tooth of silver [*dentem solidi argenti*] in my necessity. [May not the word which Dr. Whitaker read "dentem" be an abbreviated form of *ducentem ?* Then the meaning would be two hundred shillings in money.] Witnesses: Adam de Blakeburn, then Steward of Blakeburnshire, Hugh Fitz-Hugh, Constable of the Castle of Clyderhow, Adam Noel, John de Heriz, Walter de Wadington, Walter de Standen, Hugh Querderay," &c. These charters, which are contained in a small box, apparently coeval with the older, are accompanied by two dog-collars which have evidently not been used. It seems probable, therefore, that they were constantly kept by the owners of the estate, in order to make the render if demanded, and so save a forfeiture. They are studded with brass nails and fringed with green silk.

Hugyn held of the said Earl an Oxgang of Land and payed yearly .... iij^{s} vj^{d}

Hugh Son of Thomas held an Oxgang of Land and payed yearly xviij^{d}

Adam de Craven held an Oxgang of Land by ye yearly Service of ..... j^{d}

Sum .. iiij^{l} xj^{s} vj^{d}

In Dennon he held 107 Acres of Heirable Land of the Demeans devised to divers Tenants at Will of which 60 Acres pay Yearly xl^{s} and 75 Acres of the same pay Yearly ..... xix^{s} Donnon.

He held there 10 Acres of Meadow Yearly worth ..... xx^{s}

He had there certain Villeins [*nativos*] who held 10 Oxgangs of Land in Bondage the Rents and Services thereof are Yearly worth xxx^{s}

The said Bondmen pay out of the Bondages aforesaid iij^{s} in Common out of every Customary Rent at Midsum̄er.

There are certain Cottagers who hold 9 Tofts and pay yearly iiij^{s} vj^{d}

There is a Watermill yearly worth..... xxvj^{s} viij^{d}

There are certain Free Tenants who hold certain Tenements of the said Earl by a certain Rent payable at St Gyle's (vizt)

Walter de Waddington for 4 Oxgangs and 20 Acres of Land xij^{d}

Henry de Donnon Clerk for 3 Tofts and 2 Oxgangs of Land ij^{s} ix^{d} ob̄:

Henry Son of Henry for 2 Oxgangs of Land ..... ij^{s} viij^{d}

Alan Son of Robert for a certain Assart ..... ij^{s} vj^{d}

Thomas de Chatburn for a Toft ..... j^{s} vj^{d}

Hugh de Donnon for one Oxgang and $\frac{1}{3}$ part of an Oxgang ij^{s}

The Heir of Richard Clark for an Oxgang of Land and a certain Assart ..... v^{s} iiij^{d}

Henry de Donnon for a Toft and Acre of Land and one Meadow..... j^{d}

Halmoat of Penhilburton, Worston and Donnon are always held in one and is worth Yearly ..... xx^{s}

Sum... ix^{l} xj^{d}

Colne. In Colne there is a certain Capital Messuage, worth nothing Yearly above the Reprises.

There are 151 Acres of Land in Demean devised to divers Tenants who pay Yearly at the Feast of St Giles ..... ix^{l} iij^{s} viij^{d}

Held there 10 Oxgangs and ½ of Land in Bondage which pay yearly ..... xxxj^{s} vj^{d}

℔ Opib^{s} remissis. And each Oxgang pays Yearly iiij^{d} for work neglected to be done.

There are 14 Tofts in the hands of the Tenants at Will which pay Yearly ..... vij^{s}

There are at Colne and Walfreden 2 Watermills and Fulling Mill worth ..... v^{l} vj^{s} viij^{d}

The Halmoat of Colne and Walfreden with the Members are Yearly worth ..... xx^{s}

There are certain Free Tenants who hold of the said Earl 138 Acres of Land and pay for the same certain Rents.

Sum Total.. xix^{l} xiiij^{s} x^{d}

Great Marsden. He held in Great Merclesdene 335 Acres of Land in the hands of diverse Tenants at Will which payed yearly at St Gyles's Feast Cxj^{s} viij^{d}

There were certain Cottagers there who held 4 Tofts at Will and payed Yearly..... ij^{s}

There were 12 Customary Tenants who held 12 Oxgangs and ½ in Bondage and payed Yearly ..... xxxvij^{s} vj^{d}

Each Oxgang paying for neglected work vj^{d}.

The said Customary Tenants pay Yearly for their Fishery there x^{d} q^{a}

Sum... vij^{l} xviij^{s} iij^{d} ob:

Little Mersden. In Little Merclesdone he held 243 Acres and ½ of Land demised to several Tenants who pay yearly at the Feast of St Gyles xiiij^{l} xiij^{d}

There are 2 Cottagers who pay for 2 Cottages Yearly ..... viij^{d}

There are 4 Customary Tenants holding 3 Oxgangs and ½ of Land in Bondage who pay for the same Yearly ..... x^{s} vj^{d}

And for works neglected iiij^{d} for each Oxgang.

Sum... iiij^{l} xiij^{s} vj^{d}

In Briercliffe there are 166 Acres and ½ of Land demised to several Tenants at Will who pay for the same Yearly ..... lv^{s} vj^{d} Briercliff.

Robert Son of Mokok of Briercliffe held of the said Earl of Lincoln there 63 Acres of Land in Fee and payed yearly ... xxj^{s}

Adam de Walleseeching[4] held freely of the said Earl 51 Acres of Land and payed for the same Yearly..... ..... xvij^{s}

Sum... iiij^{l} xiij^{s} vj^{d}

In Brunneley there are 354 Acres 1 Rood and ½ of Land demised to several Tenants at Will who pay for the same Yearly Cxviij^{s} j^{d} ob: Bruneley.

There are 12 Cottagers holding 10 Oxgangs of Land in Bondage paying yearly..... l^{s}

And for Works neglected iij^{s} iiij^{d}.

There are there certain Cottagers holding 12 Cottages and paying Yearly for the same ..... xij^{s}

There is a Windmill Yearly worth above Reprises ... . C^{s}

A Fulling Mill Yearly worth ..... v^{s}

There are certain Free Tenants who hold divers Tenements paying a Rent certain every year at the Feast of St Gyles [viz.]

Oliver de Stainsfeld for 50 Acres of Land ..... j^{d}

Adam Son of Clark for one Oxgang of Land ..... vij^{s}

John de Wheteacker for 8 Acres of Land ..... iiij^{s}

Thomas de Ryelands for 20 Acres of Land..... iiij^{s}

Adam de Holdene for 6 Acres and 1 Rood of Land... iij^{s} v^{d} ob:

Dowen de Heley for 13 Acres of Land ..... iij^{s}

And de Towneley of Brounshaghs and Towneley by the Homage and Service ℔ Year of ..... xviij^{s} iij^{d}

And to do one Suit at Cliderhou Court holden from 3 weeks to 3 weeks.

Sum... xvj^{l} viij^{s} iij^{d}

In Haberingham there are 248 Acres and ½ of Land demised to divers Tenants at Will who pay Yearly for the Same ... iiij^{l} ij^{s} x^{d} Habergham Eves.

[4] Perhaps Wallsuches.

Adam de Holdene and Henry de Breretwisle hold 2 Oxgangs of Land there freely and pay Yearly ..... vj^{s}

Sum... iiij^{l} viij^{s} xj^{d}

Padiham. In Padiham there are 99 Acres of Land demised to divers Tenants at Will who pay at the Feast of St Gyles ..... xxxiij^{s} ij^{d}

There are 25 Customary Tenants who hold 21 Oxgangs of Land in Bondage and pay Yearly for the same ..... vij^{l} iiij^{d}

And for Works neglected viij^{d}.

There is a Windmill worth yearly ..... xl^{s}

There are certain Free Tenants who hold of the said Earl several Tenements by a certain Yearly Rent.

John de Wheteacker for 44 Acres of Land ..... xxv^{s}

Richard Son of Mawe for 25 Acres and ½ ..... viij^{s} vj^{d}

Payable at the Feast of St Gyles and vj^{d} payable at Midsummer.

Sum... xij^{l} xix^{s} ij^{d}

Ightenhill. In Ightenhill there is a Capital Messuage of no value above Reprises.

There are 8 Acres of Land in Demean Yearly worth ... ij^{s} viij^{d}

One Acre of Meadow Yearly worth..... xij^{d}

A Park in Circumference 1 . . . . ½ [sic] the Moss and Herbage is Yearly worth ..... xij^{d}

52 Acres and 2 Roods of Land demised to several Tenants at Will Yearly worth .... l^{s} v^{d}

The Hallmot there with a perquisite called Thistaltake[5] yearly worth ..... xl^{s}

Sum... vj^{l} xiiij^{s} j^{d}

[5] Thistlelache. *Lache* usually means a miry hollow; but here it is a name for a profit or portion of revenue, and it is probably only a form of *tack* or *take*. In the manor of Halton, also belonging to the Lacies, was a revenue or profit called Thistletake. It is understood to mean a payment exacted by lords of manors, for the depasturing of drove-beasts upon their commons, even if they stayed no longer than to crop a thistle. See Whitaker's *Whalley*, edition of 1818, p. 219.

In Troudene there are 5 Vaccaries the Herbage and Agistments of each are Yearly worth..... ..... x^{s} Trawden.

Sum... v^{s}

In Penhill there are 11 Vaccaries the Herbage and Agistments of each worth Yearly .... x^{s} Penhulton.

In Rossendale there are 11 Vaccaries, the Herbage and Agistments are Yearly worth ..... x^{s} Rossendale.

Sum ..... C x^{s}

Sum..... xiij^{l} x^{s}

The Pannage of Penhill sometimes is nothing worth but commonly one year with another is worth ..... vj^{s} viij^{d} Penhulton.

The Agistments and Winter Herbage of Troweden, Rossendale, Penhill, Hoddesden and Romesgrave, are Yearly worth...xxix^{s} viij^{d}

The Agistments and Winter[6] Herbage in the same places are Yearly worth ..... xl^{s}

The Profits of Hay sold there for each Cart load carried off j^{d} sum one Year with another .... vj^{s} viij^{d}

The Profits of the Iron Mine of Weel and the Woods raised and Yearly sold in the said Forests, one year with another[7] ... ix^{s} iiij^{d}

Sum... iiij^{l} xij^{s} iiij^{d}

There is a Capital Messuage worth nothing above Reprises. [Accrington.]

There are 30 Acres of Land in Demean Yearly worth..... x^{s}

106 Acres and ½ and ½ a Rood demised to divers Tenants at Will, who pay Yearly at the Feast of St Gyles ..... xxxv^{s} vj^{d} ob:

There are 4 Vaccaries, the Herbage and Agistments of which are worth Yearly ..... x^{s}

Sum... xl^{s}

[6] Dr. Whitaker alters this evidently erroneous term to "Summer" which would clearly be worth more than the Winter agistment and herbage, just before stated to be worth 29*s.* 8*d.*

[7] This entry Dr. Whitaker renders "Profits of old wood, charcoal, &c. sold for the use of iron forges," &c. and this seems a more correct rendering of the obscure original. No such place is known as Weel, and no iron-mine has been known to exist for centuries.

There is a Watermill Yearly worth above Reprises ..... xx^{s}
The Hallmot is Yearly worth by Estimation ..... x^{s}
Sum... Cxv^{s} vj^{d} ob:

Cliviger. In Clivachre there are 80 Acres of Land demised to divers Tenants who pay Yearly for the same at the Feast of St Gyles xxvj^{s} viij^{d}

There is a Watermill Yearly worth ..... xx^{s} above Reprises at Michaelmas.

There are certain Free Tenants who hold of the said Earl divers Tenements by a certain Rent payable at the Feast of St Gyles (vizt)

Gilbert de la Legh for 140 Acres of Land ..... xlvj^{s} xj^{d}
William de Middlemon for 60 Acres of Land ..... xxj^{s}
Henry Son of Holekyn for 17½ Acres of Land..... iiij^{s} vj^{d}
Adam Son of Robert for 6 Acres of Land ..... ij^{s}
Richard de Colnekole for 6 Acres ..... ij^{s}
Jordan de Lykteenes for 1½ Acre ..... vj^{d}
Dyk de Birchess for 10 Acres of Land ..... iij^{s} ij^{d}
Adam de Grimeschagh for 12 Acres of Land ..... iiij^{s} ij^{d}
Robert de Grimeschagh for 12 Acres of Land ..... iiij^{s} ij^{d}
Robert de Grimeschagh for 10 Acres of Land..... iij^{s} j^{d}
John Son of Matthew for 20 Acres ..... v^{s} iiij^{d} and a Pair of Gloues ..... j^{d}
Adam de la Legh for 60 Acres ..... xviij^{s} ij^{d} ob:
William de Dinely for 16 Acres ..... v^{s}
Henry de Kouhope for 10 Acres..... iij^{s} iij^{d}
Major de Wolpitgrave for 6 Acres ..... ij^{s}
William Son of Robert for 6 Acres ..... [blank]
Pok de Lenneclogh for 12 Acres ..... iiij^{s} vj^{d}
John de Hargreves for 20 Acres ..... vij^{s} ob:
Stephen of the Grange for 18 Acres ..... vj^{s} vj^{d} ob:
Dyk of the Gate for 16 Acres..... iiij^{s} vj^{d}
John del Yhates for 6 Acres ..... vj^{s}
Mokock de la Lowe for 10 Acres.. ..... xviij^{d} ob:

John Son of Gilbert for 10 Acres ..... j^s vj^d ob:
William Topping for 6 Acres ..... ij^s
Mokock del Moreclogh for 6 Acres ..... j^s
Tibbi de Ormerode for 20 Acres ..... ij^d
Adam de Ormerode for 8 Acres ..... j^s j^d ob: and
One Pound of Pepper, price ..... j^s
Geffery Son of John for one Messuage and 2 Acres of Land j^s $j\frac{1}{2}^d$
John de la Legh for 20 Acres of Land..... $iiij^s$ vij^d
Dik Son of Mocock of Brerecroft for 20 Acres ..... vj^s and a
Pair of Gloves at the price of ..... j^d
Adam Smith for 16 Acres ..... iij^s $viij^d$ and a
Pair of Spurrs at the price of ..... j^d ob:
Henry de Heley for 8 Acres of Land..... j^s v^d
Adam of the Bridge for 20 Acres ..... xix^d ob:
Robert del Holm for 8 Acres of Land..... vij^s
The Agistments of Cattle in the Common Pasture of Clivacher are worth one Year with another ..... xij^d
Sum... xj^l vj^s xj^d ob:

In Haslingden there are 186 Roods and one Acre of Land demised to divers Tenants at Will who pay for the same at the Feast of St Gyles .. .. lxj^s j^d Haslingden.
There is a Watermill yearly worth above reprises at Mich'as... x^s
There are certain Free Tenants who held of the said Earl divers Tenements by certain rents payable yearly at the Feast of St Gyles.
Sr Robert de Holand for a piece of Land called Ewode ..... v^s
Robert de Holdene for 40 Acres of Land..... $xiij^s$ j^d ob:
Adam de Holdene for 60 Acres of Land..... ..... ij^s
The Abbot of Kirkstall held of the said Earl $\frac{1}{2}$ a Carrucate of Land by the service of ix^d q$_a$ at Midsummer and suit of the 3 weeks court held at Claderhou.
Oliver de Stainesfeld held of the said Earl the Hamlet of Worsthorn by the Homage and Service of ..... j^d Worsthorn.
Sum... $iiij^l$ xij^s j^d

Hapton. The Heir of Sr Edmund Talbot held a Caracat of Land in Hapton of the said Earl by the service of ⅛ of Knights Fee and the yearly rent of j^s j^d at Midsummer and suit to the 3 weeks court at Clyderhou

Berdtwisell. Henry de Lacy of Crumbe Wellekoyem̃^s held the Hamlet of Berdtwisell vizt

½ a carucat of Land by the Homage and service of...iiij^d a year at the said Feast and suit to the aforesaid court.

Symondstone. Robert de Holdene held of the said Earl in Symondston an Oxgang of Land in Thaynage and by the yearly rent of iij^s ij^d ob: at the Feast of St Giles and suit to the 3 weeks Court of Clyderhou.

Ellen de Lahady held of the same an Oxgang of Land in Thaynage paying yearly ..... iij^s j^d ob: at the said Term and suit to the Court aforesaid.

Geffery de Symondston held ½ an Oxgang of Land in Thaynage by the yearly rent of ..... xix^d ob: at the said Term and suit to the said Court

Alyott de Symondston held ½ an Oxgang of Land in Thaynage and paid xix^d q̃ per annum and suit to the said Court.

John Son of John de Symondstone held an Oxgang of Land in Thaynage and paid yearly a pair of Spurrs of the value of...j^d ob: and Suit to the aforesaid Court. Sum... xiiij^s x^d q̃

Huncotes. The said Earl held in Huncotes 309 Acres and 9 Roods of Land demised to several Tenants at Will who pay yearly at the Feast of Saint Gyles..... ..... Ciij^s iij^d

John de Sholesworth held there of the said Earl freely 10 Acres of Land and payed yearly at the said Term ..... xx^d

John de Clayton held 20 Acres and paid yearly ..... j^s

The said John and John paid for their Tenements to the said Earl for Castle Guard at Midsummer ..... ij^s

Sum...Cvij^s ij^d

[8] This is probably the same place called in another part of this Inquisition "Cromelywellothem." See under Spotland, *infrâ*.

There are certain Tenants and Thaynes in Reved who held of the said Earl divers Tenements by certain Yearly Rents payable at St Gyles's Feast and Suit to Clyderhou Court (vizt) Reed.

John del Holt for an Oxgang of Land..... ij^{s} vj^{d}

The said John for a piece of Land called Laysinglands ... .. x^{d}

Adam del Clogh for 3 Oxgangs and ½ of Land ..... iiij^{s} vj^{d}

William Son of Henry de Clyderhou for an Oxgang of Land in Thaynage Yearly ..... ij^{s} iij^{d}

Mino de Aluetham held of the said Earl a Carucat of Land in Aluetham and Clayton upon the Moores by the service of ⅛ of Knight's Fee and the Yearly Rent of ..... iij^{s} iiij^{d} at Midsummer and Suit to Clyderhou 3 weeks Court. Altham. Clayton on ye Moores.

Robert de Risseton held a Carucate of Land in Chirche of the S^{d} Earl freely by the Yearly Rent of..... iij^{s} at the Feast of St Gyles and Suit to the said Court. Church.

William de Radecliff held 2 Carucats of Land in Thaynage at the Yearly Rent of ..... x^{d} at the S^{d} Time and Suit to the said Court.

Johanna late the wife of Edmund Talbot held two Carucates of Land in Risseton by ¼ of a Knight's Fee the Yearly Rent of j^{s} and Suit of Court aforesaid. Rishton.

William de Haskayth held 2 Carucats of Land by the service of ¼ of a Knights Fee and the Yearly Rent of..... ij^{s} vj^{d} and Suit of the Court aforesaid.

John Hilton held a Carucate and ½ in Bakburne freely by Homage. Blackburne.

Sr Henry de Bury held Levesay in Thaynage and paid Yearly xxix^{s} at the Feast of St Gyles and did Suit of the Court aforesaid. Livesey.

John de Plesyngton and Adam de Tokholes held Tockholes in Thaynage and does one Suit to the aforesaid Court. Tockholes.

The Heirs of Samlesbury and of Keuersdale hold one Carucate in Ondrewent[9] by the Service of ⅛ Knight's Fee and Suit of Court of Clyderhou. [Over Darwent.]

[9] This is probably Ou'drewent, meaning Over Darwen.

Nether Darwent. Sr Adam Banestre held 2 Carucates of Land in Nether Derwent and paid yearly ..... ij^s x^d

Walton. Sr John de Langeton held 2 Carucates of Land in Walton by the Service of..... .... iiij^s a year at Midsummer and Suit to the Court aforesaid.

Keuresdale. Alexander de Keuresdeale held a Carucat in Keuresdale by the Service of..... ..... ix^s a year at the Feast of St Gyles

Samlesbury. Lady Cecill de Evyhus and Lady Elizabeth de Holland held one Carucat in Samlesbury in Thaynage and paid yearly..... xij^s

Melore. Nicholas de Evyas held ½ a Carucate of Land in Melore by the Service of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Knight's Fee and paid yearly ..... viij^d

Houghton. Richard de Haughton held ½ a Carucate of Land[10] by $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Knight's Fee and paid yearly .....viij^d o̅b̅: and Suit to the aforesaid Court.

Clayton. Billington. Sr Adam de Huddelstone held Clayton and Billinghton by the Service of .... x^s yearly at the Feast of St Gyles and. ..... iij^d at Midsummer and Suit to the Court aforesaid.

Witton. Richard Son of Geffery de Chaterton held one Carucat in Witton by the Service of ⅛ of a Knight's Fee and the rent of..... ij^s per Ann. at Midsummer.

Adam Haldeley held an Assart and payed yearly ... j^d and Suit to the aforesaid Court.

Malesbury. Little Penhilton. Hugh de S.....[*Sic.*] held Malesbury[11] and Little Penhilton in Thaynage and paid yearly..... xxiij^s x^d at St Giles's Feast and Suit of the Court aforesaid.

Dynkeley. Roger de Clyderhou held an Oxgang and ⅓ of Land in Dynkeley in Thaynage and payed .....ij^s o̅b̅: and Suit of Court.

Whilpshire. Bernard de Hackyng in Whelpishire [held] ½ an Oxgang of Land in Thaynage and paid yearly ..... jx^d and Suit of Court.

[10] The *Cal. Inq. p. m.* calls this, "one carucate of land in Ockleshill," (for Eccleshill).
[11] The *Cal. Inq. p. m.* shows this to be Salesbury.

Henry de Bradhill held ½ an Oxgang of Land and ⅓ there in Thaynage and paid yearly ..... j^{s} iij^{d} and Suit of Court.

Henry de Boulton held one Oxgang in Thaynage by ye Rent of j^{s} p Ann. and Suit of Court.

John Son of Walter de Bradhill held there 2 Oxgangs of Land in Thaynage and payd yearly ..... j^{s} and suit of Court.

Sr Adam de Banestre held of the said Earl one Carucate in Aughton by the Service of ⅛ of Knight's Fee and the Yearly Rent of ..... jx^{d} at Midsummer and Suit of Court. [Aughton.]

Sr William Banastre held one Carucate of Land in Dolleworth by Homage and the Rent of ..... ij^{s} at the Feast of St Gyles. Dillworth.

Allan de Caterhall held one Carucate in Little Mitton by the Service of ⅛ of Knight's Fee and the Yearly Rent of ..... x^{d} at Midsummer Mitton.

Robert de Shirburne Sr Henry de la Lee and Thomas de Ardern held ½ a Carucate of Land in Wiswall by the ¼ of a Knight's Fee and paid yearly .... j^{s} iiij^{d} and Suit to Court. Wiswall.

Roger Noell held 2 Carucats of Land in Great Merley by the Service of ¼ of a Knight's Fee and the Rent of ..... xx^{d} Great Mearley.

William de Heris held one Carucate of Land in Little Merley by the Service of ⅛ of a Knight's Fee and the Rent of ..... jx^{d} Little Mearley.

William de Pothover held 2 Carucates of Land in Folrigge by the Service of ¼ of a Knight's Fee, and Suit to the Court aforesaid. Fowlridge.

Henry de Henethirn held ½ a Carucate in Hannethirn in Thaynage paying yearly .... iij^{s} at the Feast of St Gyles and Suit to the Court aforesaid. Henthorns.

Henry Son of the aforesaid Henry held ½ a Carucate of Land in Thaynage paying yearly ..... iij^{s} and doing Suit to the Court aforesaid.

Hugh Son of John de Twisleton held one Carucate of Land in Thaynage paying yearly at the Feasts of St Martin and Pentecost xx^{s}

Ulnebothes. John Son of Bonne held 8 Acres of Land in Ulnebothes paying yearly at the Feast of St Gyles..... xij^{s}

Berdewith. Alan Distefthing held 20 Acres in Berdewith paying yearly iij^{s} vj^{d} and doing Suit to the Court aforesaid.

John de Blakeburn held 28 Acres of Land and ½ at Will paying yearly ..... xiiij^{s} iij^{d}

Snelleshou. The Wife of Richard Son of Hamelot, the Wife of Adam de Stridholme, Hamme Son of Adecok, Dole Swoffillullinge held 29 Acres of Land at Will in Snelleshou by a Yearly Rent payable at ye Feast of St Gyles. [*Sic.*]

John Son of John de Standen held 60 Acres by a Grant from the Earl paying yearly..... ij^{s}

Fishery in Ribblewater, Samewell and Salewell. The said Earl had a separate Fishery in Riblewater in Samewell and Salewell yearly worth..... ..... xij^{d}

Pool at Mitton Mill. Thomas Soroys paid Yearly to the Earl by Attachments of the Pool at Mitton Mill ..... iiij^{s}

Danyscoles. John de Danyscoles held 20 Acres in Danyscoles paying yearly vj^{s}

Salesbury. Richard de Tyndiheved held 11 Acres in Salesbury paying Yearly .... j^{d}

Richard le Sorris held freely a Watermill paying yearly vj^{s} viij^{d}

Schipen. Joppa of the Hall of Schippen held a piece of Land in Schippen paying yearly..... .... j^{d}

Sum...xi^{l} xv^{s} jx^{d}

The following held their Tenements as part of the Dower of the Lady Alice de Lacy but did Suit to the 3 weeks Court at Clyderhou (vizt)

Osbaldestone. Balderstone. Thomas de Osbaldestone for his Tenements in Osbaldestone and Baldwestone.

Schipen. Ralph de Clayton for his Tenements in Dighton.

Thomas son of Kutte for his Tenements in Schippen.

There is a Capital Messuage Yearly Worth..... vj^{d}

100 Acres of Land demised to divers Tenants at Will, who pay Yearly at the Feast of St Gyles ..... xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}

There are 8 Oxgangs of Land, demised to divers Tenants at Will, who pay yearly ..... xxiiij^{s}

There is a Park called Musbirry, the Herbage and Agistments thereof Yearly worth..... xiij^{s} iiij^{d} Musbirry Park.

There is a several Pasture Yearly worth ..... x^{s}

A Watermill Yearly worth above reprises ..... xx^{s}

There is a free Court Yearly worth by Estimation ..... xx^{s}

Sr Henry de Bury held of the Earl of Lincoln the Mannor of Bury by the Service of a Knight's Fee and Suit to the 3 weeks Court at Tottyngton. Mannor of Bury.

Roger de Midleton held of the said Earl the Mannor of Midleton by ye Service of one Knight's Fee and Suit to the Court aforesaid. Mannor of Midleton.

Henry de Trafford held of the said Earl the Mannor of Chadreden by the Service of one Knight's Fee and Suit to the Court aforesaid. Mannor of Chadreden.

Adam de Prestwiche held of the said Earl the Mannor of Alkrington by the Service of ¼ of a Knight's Fee and Suit to the Court aforesaid. Mannor of Alkrington.

Henry de Bury held ½ the Mannor of Shotlesworth by the Service of..... xij^{d} p Ann. payable at Easter and Michaelmas. Mannor of Shotlesworth.

Richard de Radcliff held 20 Acres of Land in Tottington by the Service of ..... iij^{s} at the said Terms. Tottington.

Robert de Bradeschagh held of the said Earl freely a Pasture in the said Town by the Homage and Service of..... xij^{d} a year at the said Terms. [Bradschagh.]

Roger de Chadreton held 12 Acres in the said Town by Homage and a pound of Cuminseed Yearly of the Value of..... j^{d} ob:

Sum...vj^{l} vj^{s} iij^{d}

Capleton. In Capleton[12] there are 6 Messuages lying Waste each Yearly worth ..... j^s vij^d
Sum... vj^s vj^d

The said Earl of Lincoln held there the ¼ part of a Watermill Yearly worth, payable at the Feast of St Martin [Nov. 11]... iiij^s

A Weekly Market on Wednesday which together with the Stallage and Toll is Yearly worth..... ..... xx^s

A Fair on the Feast of St Simon and Jude [Oct. 28] Yearly worth..... ..... x^s

There is a 3 weeks Court worth yearly by Estimation xxvj^s viij^d

There are certain Free Tenants who hold of the said Earl divers Tenements by certain Yearly Rents payable at the Feast of St Martin in the Winter. [Nov. 11.]

Rochdale. John de Balschagh for the Service of Ratchedale Fee ℔ Year xxvj^s viij^d

Hundresfield. John de Eland for one Carucate in Hundresfeld, the Homage and Service of..... lx^s

Spotland. Henry de Lacy of Cromelywellothem for ½ a Carucate in Spotland the Homage of ..... xx^s

Castleton. The Abbot of Whalley for one Oxgang of Land in Castleton vj^s

Butterworth. John de Byrom [Byron] for 6 Acres of Land in Butterworth the Homage and Service of ..... ij^s

Wolfstanestheton. Geffery de Chadreton for an Oxgang of Land in Wolfstanestheton[13] the Homage and Service of..... xij^d

Pilkington. Roger de Pilkerington for an Oxgang of Land in Pilkington the Homage and Service of ..... xij^d

Berkothill. Certain Oxgangs of Land called Berkothill[14] demised at Will for .... xx^s
Sum... jx^l v^s vj^d

Penwortham. In Penwotham there is a Capital Messuage Yearly worth ... ij^s

[12] This is a clerical error for Castleton, as is shown by the *Cal. Inq. p. m.*
[13] In the *Cal. Inq. p. m.* this is called Wolfstanesclive.
[14] Berknockhill. *Inq. p. m.*

There are 24 Acres of Meadow Demean Yearly worth ... lxxij^{s}

The said Earl held a certain Fishery in Rible-Water, Yearly worth..... vj^{l} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} Fishery in Ribble-Water.

There are certain Cottages demised at Will some of which pay yearly at Michaelmas..... xviij^{d}

Others ..... xiij^{d}

There are certain Free Tenants who hold of the said Earl divers Tenements for Life, paying a certain Yearly Rent at Michaelmas.

Walter Clark for an Assart ..... xij^{s}

Walter White for a Cottage and an Assart ..... x^{s}

[Blank] Elliot for an Assart ..... iiij^{s} vj^{d}

Adam Wiot for an Assart ..... iij^{s}

William de Spenser for an Assart ..... iiij^{s}

Adam Pokelt for an Assart ..... iij^{s} j^{d}

Robert Son of Molle for an Assart ..... vj^{s}

Thomas de Leyland for an Oxgang of Land ..... xij^{d}

Adam Ploket for an Assart between Ynynpoll and the Land of William del Schales ..... xx^{s}

Adam Doristall for 3 Assarts..... xj^{s}

William del Schales for 3 Assarts..... vj^{s}

William de Spencer for an Assart ..... ij^{s}

The Prior of Penwortham for an Assart at Will ..... xij^{d}

Sum... xiiij^{l} xviij^{s}

The Heirs of William de la Mare held of the said Earl their Tenements freely in Langeton by the Service of ..... l^{s} p annum at Michaelmas. Langton.

William de Cowderey held of the said Earl Otrepoll Fishery in Fee Farm, paying Yearly ..... xxvj^{s} viij^{d} Otrepol Fishery.

Alan de Mels payed to the said Earl Yearly.....

By Custom the said Earl had an Ancient Rent in the Town of Mels, Yearly worth ..... ij^{s} Mels.

He had at Galwath Lands Yearly ..... xij^{d}

Thomas de Sutton held freely there 3 Oxgangs of Land, paying Yearly ..... ij^{d} q$_{\text{a}}$

Mels. The Prior of Penwortham held of the said Earl an Oxgang of Land in Mels by the Service of $\frac{1}{64}$ of a Knight's Fee and the Rent of ..... j^{d} ob: q$_{a}$

Dokesbury and Addington. The said Earl had an Ancient Yearly Rent payable out of the Towns of Dokesbery and Addington at Michaelmas of ..... iij^{s}

And out of the Towns of Stangdish and Langhe the Ancient Custome Yearly ..... ij^{s}

Stangdish and Langhe. And the Lord of the said Towns of Standish and Langhe do Suit to the 3 weeks Court at Penwortham.

Sum... iiij^{l} xiij^{s}

Frekleton, Newton, Ethelleswick, and Waynghan. Adam de Freckleton held of the said Earl, Frekleton, Newton, Ethelleswick and Waynghan[15] by the Service of a Knight's Fee and paid Yearly at Mich'as for Sakfe ..... iiij^{s} and did Suit to Penwortham Court.

Warton, Bretherton, and Newsom. Sr Thomas de Bethom held of the said Earl his Tenements in Warton, Bretherton, and Newsom by the Service of a Knight's Fee and payed Yearly by [? for] Sakfe..... xviij^{d} and Suit to the Court aforesaid.

Byrkedale, Clackton, Bretherton. Nicholas de Eton and Johanna his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Richard de Stokeford held of the said Earl Byrkedeale, the Moiety of Clackton and Bretherton by the Service of $\frac{1}{2}$ a Knight's Fee, and the Yearly Rent for Sakfe..... xxij^{d} ob:

Gunolfmores, Whitehill in y^{e} Wood. Richard de Hokton held of the said Earl Gunolfmores and Whitehill in the Wood by the Service of one Knight's ffee the Yearly Rent of .... ij^{s} and Suit to the Court aforesaid.

Penwortham. The said Earl held a certain free 3 Weeks Court in Penwortham the Pleas and Profits thereof by computation Yearly worth ... xl^{s}

The Fees of the Serjeanty of the said Court demised at the Will of the Lord payable at Michaelmas Yearly worth ..... vj^{s} viij^{d}

Sum... lvj^{s} ob:

[15] In *Cal. Inq. p. m.* this is Whitingham.

The Lands, Tenements and Fees, which the said Earl held in Widnes.

A certain place for a Capital Messuage Yearly worth ..... ij^{s} Widnes.
There are 96 Acres of Land in Demean demised to divers Tenants at Will payable at Midsumer and Christmas Yearly worth... lxiiij^{s}
There are 16 Oxgangs of Land in Bondage wch pay yearly. viij^{s}
And each Oxgang pays at Mich'as for Works in Sumer excused v^{d}
Sum... iiij^{s} viij^{d}

And each Oxgang of Land pays yearly at Christmas for a certain Service called le Brede iij^{d}. Sum ..... iiij^{s}
Sum... iiij^{l} iiij^{s} viij^{d}

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There is a Windmill and a Watermill Yearly worth.. xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
At Witnes there is a free 3 Weeks Court, the Pleas and Profits by computation amounting to..... vj^{s} viij^{d} Widnes.
Richard de Donnyngton, held of the said Earl 24 Acres of Land in Widnes by the Service p Ann. at Lady Day of ..... ij^{s} viij^{d}
Richard de Denton and Roger Son of Ralph held of the said Earl two Acres of Land and a Watermill by the Service p Ann. of x^{s}
Sum... lxxvj^{s}

Gilbert le Norreys and his Partners held of the said Earl the Town of Sutton by the Service of one Knight's Fee and iij^{s} vj^{d} for Sakfe at Christmas and Midsummer and Suit to the 3 weeks Court at Widnes. Town of Sutton.

Alan le Norreys held of the said Earl the Town of Eccleston by the Service of one Knight's Fee and the Rent of... iij^{s} vj^{d} for Sakfe and Suit to the Court aforesaid. Eccleston.

Sr Robert de Latham held of the said Earl Knowsley, Raby, Knowsley, Raby,

Huxton and Talbok. Huxton and Talbok[16] by the Service of one Knight's Fee and an half.

Little Crosseley. Richard Molineux de Crosseley[17] held of the said Earl Little Crosseley by the Service of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Knight's Fee and the Yearly Rent of ..... ij^s viij^d for Sakfe and Suit to the Court aforesaid.

Town of Kyrkeby. Sr Thomas de Both held of the said Earl the town of Kyrkeby by the Service of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Knight's Fee.[18]

[16] Roby, Euxton and Tarbock.

[17] This is Little Crosby, as in *Cal. Inq. p. m.*

[18] Here the translation ends, but the *Cal. Inq.* adds the following to these fees: "Maghale [Maghull] Vill, Asteley Vill, Appletone, two acres of land for a passage over the Mersey, beyond the waters of Wynnes [? Widnes] as far as to Routore [? Runcorn] and thence by custom, without anything to be given therefor."

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II.—SURVEY OF 1320–1346.

IN the year 1848 a very curious MS. was entrusted by a gentleman of Manchester to the Rev. Canon Raines, with full permission for the Chetham Society to make any use of it they might deem desirable. It is imperfect, having originally consisted of twenty-four leaves of folio foolscap, but three (foll. 4, 5, 6), relating to Manchester were wanting. There is no title to the document, but its last leaf has the following endorsement:

No. 15.—Edward II. An old copy, in 1575 or 1580, of the Boundary, Rents, and other curious matters in and concerning the manor of Manc'r and other manors and places in Com: Lanc.

The first sentence of the text, however, explains the nature of the document, which appears to have been copied from some ancient roll, and gives the names of the two surveyors, and the date of the survey, as regards the manor of Manchester:

Mamecestre.—In this roll are contained Memoranda touching the manor and demesne of Mamecestre, made by the help of John de Hulton and Adam de Radcliffe, and of all the bordars and others in the same place, in the month of June in the 13th year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward, [*i.e.* 13th Edward II., June 1320.]

So far as this document relates to the barony and manor of Manchester, it was printed both in the original Latin and in translation, in *Mamecestre*, vol, ii. pp. 274–299. The other portions, now first printed, relate only to three hundreds in Lancashire,—West Derby, Amounderness, and Lonsdale, and contain nothing as to those of Salford, Leyland, and Blackburn. To the hundreds of West Derby and Amounderness, no date is affixed, and it might be taken that the survey as to these was made either in 1320, or some time between that year and 1346 inclusive. But the survey as to Lonsdale begins thus:

Wapentake of Lonsdale.—An Extent of the Rent and Fees there, made before the aforesaid William and William, on Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of S[t] John the Baptist, in the year of the

reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest, the 20th, [*i.e.* 26th June 1346].

In no former part of this imperfect document do there occur any names to which "the aforesaid William and William" can apply. It can only be assumed, therefore, that this is an extent or survey of the hundreds of West Derby and Amounderness, in some year ranging between 1320 and 1346, and that of Lonsdale on the 26th June 1346. We print it as in the original Latin, with a translation on the opposite pages.

A careful comparison of this "Survey" (now first printed) with the imperfect document entitled "Tenent: Duci Lancastr:"[19] printed in Gregson's *Portfolio of Fragments*, from the MSS. of Thomas Birch, esq., of Birch, and also called "The Birch Feodary," will serve, notwithstanding the inaccuracy of the Birch MS. as printed, to corroborate, check, or correct (as the case may be) the "Survey" as here printed. Sir Peter Leycester assigned the Birch Feodary to the reign of Edward II. (1307–1327); Mr. Gregson thinks it was made in 1311, or soon after the death of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, in 1310. It is in fact of various dates; and not of the same time or times as the survey in the text, as the Christian names of many, and the surnames of some of the tenants differ from those in the "Survey." Any important variations will be pointed out in foot notes to the "Survey."

[19] Henry, first duke of Lancaster, held the duchy 1351–1361.

WAPPEN: DE WEST DERBYE.

Ditton. Villat̃ ib̃m tenet de dño ꝑ vnã caruc: terre in socag̃ red ꝑ ann⁹ xx^s t̃. natał dñi, Annunc: bẽte Marie, Nat̃ J. Bapt̃ et Micħis; et post decessũ tenent̃ duplit̃ reddit̃ nõie releũ. debent etiam sectam Com̃ et wappen: et potur̃ ſuic: et ib̃nt cũ bałł com̃ et wappen: vsq; ꝑx villat̃ ad testific̃ distr̃ quociens et c^o. ꝑ currũ suũ acciderñt cũ aliis vicinis suis vnđ Joħes de Ditton, tenet̃ medietat̃ vił ꝑ đ. caruc. terre. Hugo de Ditton ix^am ꝑtem et xviij^am ꝑtem caruc. Thomas filius Stepħi vj. ꝑtem caruc. hug̃ ffysher xij^am ꝑtem caruc. Joħ henrson xij^am ꝑtem caruc.

xs. iijs. iiijs. xviijd. xviijd.

Gerstang. Roƀtus be Blackeburne de Gerstange tenet̃ maneriũ de Gerstange de iure Elene vx̃is sue r̃ ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. vt supra xx^s et forinc. sect̃ com. et wappen. et ibit cũ balliuis vt̃ supra.

Westleighe. Wiłłus de Ormeston de leghe tenet̃ maneriũ de Westleeghe ꝑ iiij^ta ꝑte et xx^ma ꝑte feođ milit̃ et potur̃ ministr vt supra et sect̃ vt supra et ibit vt supra.

Thyngewall. Symon de Walton tenet̃ iij bouat̃ terre in Thingewall ꝑ xx^ma ꝑte feođ milit̃ ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. vt supra vj^s viij^d. Idem

WAPENTAKE OF WEST DERBY.

Ditton.—The same village is held of the Lord for one carve of land in socage paying yearly twenty shillings at the terms of Christmas, the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, the nativity of St. John Baptist, and Michaelmas; and after the decease of a tenant, double shall be paid in the name of a relief. They owe also suit to the county and the wapentake and puture service, and they go with the bailiffs of the county and the wapentake as far as the next village to witness distraints, as often as it shall happen to come to their turn, with others their neighbours.[20] Whereof John de Ditton holds a moiety of the village for half a carve of land. 10s. Hugh de Ditton the ninth part and the eighteenth part of a carve. 3s. Thomas son of Stephen the sixth part of a carve. 4s. Hugh Fysher, the twelfth part of a carve. 18d. John Henryson, the twelfth part of a carve. 18d.

Gerstang.— Robert de Blackburne, of Gerstange, holds the manor of Gerstang in right of Ellen his wife, paying yearly at the four terms as above twenty shillings, and foreign suit to the county and wapentake, and he goes with the bailiffs as above.

West Leighe.— William de Ormeston of Leghe holds the manor of Westleighe by the fourth part and the twentieth part of a knight's fee and puture to the officers as above, and suit as above, and goes as above.

Thyngewall.— Symon de Walton holds three oxgangs of land in Thingewall by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, [paying]

[20] This sentence is very obscure in the contracted Latin.

Symon ten^{9} iiij bouat terr^{9} in Walton p fuianc^{9} vidlt administr^{9} ballt regę.

Fornebye. Symon de Walton tenet de dono regę Johis ij caruc. terre in ffornebye in socag^{9} r^{9} p ann^{9} xxiiij^{s} viij^{d} iiij. t. p oñibus et duplit reddit nõie releũ put custũ erit et ibit cũ ballt vt supra. Radus de Bechom ten^{9} j caruc. terre in socag^{9} et Johes Damport j. caruc. terre in fornebye p fuic^{9} militę cũ al tenentibus in Wodeplumpton infra wapen. de Amondernesse r^{9} p ann^{9} int se iiij. t. iiij^{s} viij^{d} et pctuĩ vt supra.

ij^{s}. iiij^{d}. ij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Crossebye. Thomas Moleneux et p ten^{9} sui ten^{9} idm xj bouat terr^{9} in socag^{9} red p ann^{9} iiij t. vts upra xxvij^{s} vj^{d}. Sect com. et wapen. releũ et eund cũ ballt vt supra vnde idm Thomas iiij bouat terre. Ricus Blundell iiij bouat terre. Dns Com. p manũ Rici del Wall j. bouat. Robtus de Wyresdale, Rogerus Dolym^{9} [? Bolym^{9}] et Margeria fil Thom Jordanson int se j bouat. Willus Rogerson et Johes del Dale et Henr^{9} Wodewarde j bouat iij^{s}.

xs. xs. xviij^{d}. iij^{s}.

SEFTON CŨ MEMBRIS.

Sefton. Ricus Molineux ten^{9} v. caruc. terr^{9} in Sefton j caruc. terr^{9} in Thorneton et ij caruc. terr^{9} in Kerden p fuic d. feod militę r^{9} p ann^{9} p ward castr^{9} lancastr^{9} et Sakefe t. Nat. J. bapt. xj^{s}

yearly at the four terms as above six shillings and eight pence. The same Symon holds four oxgangs of land in Walton by serjeanty, namely, to attend upon the king's bailiffs.

Fornebye.—Symon de Walton holds of the gift of King John two carves of land in Fornebye, in socage, paying yearly twenty-four shillings and eight pence, at the four terms, for all [services] and he pays double in the name of a relief as custom, and he goes with the bailiffs as above. Ralph de Bethom 2s. 4d. holds one carve of land in socage, and John Damport 2s 4d. one carve of land in Fornebye by knight's service with the other tenants in Wood Plumpton, within the wapentake of Amounderness, paying yearly amongst them, at the four terms, four shillings and eight pence, and puture as above.

Crossebye.—Thomas Moleneux, and by his tenants, holds there eleven oxgangs of land in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above twenty-seven shillings and sixpence, suit to the county and wapentake, relief, and to go with the bailiffs as above. Whereof the same Thomas 10s. [holds] the original land. Richard 10s. Blundell, four oxgangs of land. The lord the Earl by the hand of Richard 1s. 6d. of the Wall, one oxgang. Robert de Wyresdale, Roger Bolymer, and Margery, daughter of Thomas Jordanson 3s. amongst them one oxgang. William Rogerson, and John of the Dale, and Henry Wodeward, one oxgang, three shillings.

SEFTON WITH ITS MEMBERS.

Sefton.—Richard Molineux holds five carves of land in Sefton, one carve of land in Thorneton, and two carves of land in Kerden, by service of half a knight's fee, paying yearly for ward of the

et secť com. et wapen. ꝑ manus Thom: Domanď [? Bæmanď] tenentis sui.

Dounlitherlande. Iđm Ričus tenꝰ iij caruc. terrꝰ in Dounlitherlande in socagꝰ reď ꝑ annꝰ iiij ť. vt supra xxˢ.

Botell. Raďus de Bethome tenꝰ villam de Botell in Teynage reď ꝑ annꝰ vt supra viijˢ viijᵈ releũ et potuř et cestrꝰ [? castrꝰ] distrꝰ baſſ vt supra.

Bykerstath. Adam de Bykerstath tenꝰ viſſ iđm et đ. caruc. terre in socagꝰ reď ꝑ annꝰ iiij. ť. vt supra vˢ releũ secť com. et wap. et potuř vt supra.

Dounholande. Ričus de dounholande tenꝰ ij caruc. đ. terrꝰ in Dounholande et Pm̃trꝰ et meď de barton ꝑ ſuic iiij. ptꝯ feoď militꝯ reď ꝑ annꝰ iiij. ť. vt supra ꝑut ipe̅met cognoũ xviijˢ sect. com. et wapen. et potuř vt supª.

Thingewall. Wiſſ fiſ Joh̃ de xxd. Thingewall tenꝰ j bouať terrꝰ. vs. Rogerus de Thingewall iij bouať in Thingewall ꝑ xxᵐᵃ ꝑte feoď militꝯ reď ꝑ annꝰ vjˢ viijᵈ iiij ť. et poturꝰ ministrꝰ et eunď cũ balliuis in recoď vt supª.

Mellynge. Vniꝺs tenꝰ et abbas de Cokersande tenꝰ iiij car. terrꝰ in Mellinge et Conescoughe in socagꝰ reď ꝑ annꝰ xˢ iiij ť. vt supª potuř et eunď cũ balliuis et releũ vt supra.

Castle of Lancaster and sake-fee at the term of the nativity of St. John Baptist, eleven shillings and suit to the county and wapentake by the hand of Thomas Bæmand his tenant.

Down-Litherland.—The same Richard holds three carves of land in Doun-litherlande in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above twenty shillings.

Botell.—Ralph de Bethome holds the village of Botell in thanage, paying yearly as above eight shillings and eight pence, relief and puture, and attending the distraints of bailiffs as above.

Bykerstath.—Adam de Bykerstath holds the same village and half a carve of land in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above five shillings, relief, suit to the county and wapentake, and puture as above.

Down-holande.—Richard de Dounholande holds two and a half carves of land in Dounholande and Pm̃tr. [? Pemberton] and a moiety of Barton by service of the fourth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly at the four terms as above, as he acknowledges, eighteen shillings, suit to the county and wapentake, and puture as above.

Thingewall.—William son of John de Thingewall holds one oxgang of land, Roger de Thingewall three oxgangs, in Thingewall, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly two shillings and eight pence, at the four terms, and puture to the officers, and going with the bailiffs in distraining as above.

Mellynge.—All the tenants and the Abbot of Cokersande hold four carves of land in Mellynge and Conescoughe in socage, paying yearly ten shillings, at the four terms as above, puture, and going with the bailiffs, and relief, as above.

Ravensmeles. Adm⁹ de Houghton miles ten⁹ vj caruc. terr⁹ cũ membris in Rauenismeles Alnolnesdale et octo denar⁹ reddit̃ in burgo de Preston ꝑ ꝼuici med̄ et xª ꝑtis feod̄ militꝭ cũ vtraqꝫ le lee vt patet alibi red̄ ꝑ ann⁹ t̃. mich̄is xxvjˢ viijᵈ vltra iijˢ iiijᵈ ꝑ le lee vt patet alibi in wapen. de Amondernesse.

Newton cũ membris. Robt̃us de Langton miles ten⁹ x caruc. terr⁹ in Newton infra Makerfelde cũ membris ꝑ ꝼuic vnius feod̄ militꝭ red̄ ꝑ ann⁹ ꝑ warda castr⁹ lanc. t̃. Nat. J. Bapt. xˢ sect. wapen. Et sicut membra lauton, Kenean, Sotheworth, Breburye, Croft, Mydleton, hogton, Goldeburn, Assheton, haydoke, Billinge cũ Wynstanleghe, Orell̄, Pemb̄ton, Adbursham, hyndeleghe, Ins, Wygan, cũ advocac̃oe eccl̄ie de Wygan, Wynewhyke cũ hulme.

Haghe. Mabill de bradschaghe her⁹ hug⁹ le Norreis ten⁹ maneriũ de haghe ꝑ xxª ꝑte feod̄ militꝭ r⁹ ꝑ ann⁹ ꝑ warda castr⁹ lanc. t̃. Mich̄is xᵈ et sect̃ com. et wapen. potur̃ vt supra.

Bolde. Will̄us botiller ten⁹ maneriũ de bulde in socag̃ r⁹ ꝑ ann⁹ t̃. pasche et Mich̄is (xs.) et sect̃ com. et wapen. ꝑ manus Ric. bulde tenẽtis sui.

Werington cũ mẽbris. Id̄m Will̄us ten⁹ maneriũ de Weryngton cũ mẽbris vid̄l̄t Sankye, Penketh, Ryxton, Glasebrocke, Culcheth, Tyldesley, Penyngton, Bedford, Athyrton, Halsale, Ins, Lidiate cũ Egger-

Ravensmeles.— Adam de Houghton, knt., holds six carves of land with the members in Ravensmeles, Alnolnes-dale, and eight pence rent in the borough of Preston, by service of half and one tenth part of a knight's fee, with both the Lees,[21] as appears elsewhere, paying yearly at the term of Michaelmas twenty-six shillings and eight pence beyond the three shillings and four pence for the Lee, as appears elsewhere, in the wapentake of Amounderness.

Newton, with its Members.—Robert de Langton, knt., holds ten carves of land in Newton-in-Makerfelde, with members, by the service of one knight's fee, paying yearly for ward of the Castle of Lancaster, at the term of St. John Baptist, ten shillings, suit to the wapentake. And so as to the members, Lauton, Kenean, Sotheworthe, Breburye, Croft, Mydleton, Hogton, Goldeburn, Assheton, Haydoke, Billinge with Wynstanleghe, Orell, Pemberton, Adbursham, Hyndeleghe, Ins, Wygan, with the advowson of the church of Wygan, Wynewhyke with Hulme.

Haghe.— Mabel de Bradschaghe, heir of Hugh le Norreis, holds the manor of Haghe by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly for ward of Lancaster Castle, at Michaelmas term, ten pence and suit to the county and wapentake, puture as above.

Bolde.—William Botiller holds the manor of Bulde in socage, paying yearly at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas, 10s. and suit to the county and wapentake by the hand of Richard Bulde his tenant.

Werington with Members.—The same William holds the manor

[21] The Lea, near Preston, was anciently known as the English Lea and the French Lea.

garth, đ. caruc. terr^{9} in barton, et ij caruc. terr^{9} in Thorneton p̄ ſuic ij feođ et đ. et vj pt̄ feođ milit̄ r^{9} p̄ ann^{9} t̄. nat. J. bapt. p̄ warda castr^{9} lanc. xxvj^{s} viij^{d} vnde vj^{s} p̄ sakefee. Idm̄ Will̄us r^{9} Dño p̄ dicto manerio de halsale t̄. natal̄ Dn̄i j libr^{9} cumm. vł j^{d} ob. p̄ sec̄ com. et wapen. p̄ manus Otonis de halsale tenēt̄ sui et alia sec̄ p̄ manerio de Ins p̄ manus Will̄i Blūdell tenētis sui.

Wyndehull. Idm̄ Will̄us botiller ten^{9} maneriū de Wyndehull p̄ ij caruc. terr^{9} p̄ ſuic iij p̄t̄ feođ milit̄ ij^{li} r^{9} et sec̄ vt sup^{a}.

Burtonwode. Idm̄ Will̄us ten^{9} burtonwode in socag^{9} r^{9} p̄ ann^{9}. t̄. pasche j^{d}.

Wydnesse. Dnūs rex de heređ Alic. nup̄ comitisse Lincolne ten^{9} maneriū de Wydenesse cū membris viđl̄t iij caruc. terr^{9} in Appolton ij caruc. terr^{9} in Croynton v caruc. terr^{9} in magna Wolston et p̄ua iiij caruc. terr^{9} in Eccleston, iiij caruc. terr^{9} in Sutton, ij caruc. terr^{9} in Raynhull, iiij caruc. terr^{9} in Cuerdesleghe, iij caruc. terr^{9} in Robye, ij caruc. terr^{9} in huyton, iiij caruc terr^{9} in Torbocke, ij caruc. in kirkebye, ij caruc. in p̄ua Crossebye, j caruc. terr^{9} in Mael, j caruc. terr^{9} in Astleye, p̄ ſuic iij feođ et đ. et x^{a} p̄t̄ et xx^{a} p̄t̄ feođ milit̄ r^{9} p̄ ann^{9} p̄ warda castr^{9} et sakefee t̄. nat. J. bapt.

of Werington with its members, namely, Sankeye, Penketh, Ryxton, Glasebrocke, Culcheth, Tyldesley, Penyngton, Bedford, Athyrton, Halsale, Ins,[22] Lydiate with Eggergarth, half a carve of land in Barton,[23] and two carves of land in Thorneton, by service of two and a half fees and one sixth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly at the term of the nativity of St. John Baptist, for ward of Lancaster Castle, twenty-six shillings and eight pence, of which six shillings is for sake-fee.[24] The same William pays to the lord for the said manor of Halsale, at Christmas term, one pound of cummin or three half-pence for suit to the county and wapentake, by the hand of Otho de Halsale, his tenant, and other suit for the manor of Ins, by the hand of William Blundell, his tenant.

Wyndehull.— The same William Botiller holds the manor of Wyndehull for two carves of land by service of one third part of a knight's fee, 2*l.* rent, and suit as above.

Burtonwode.— The same William holds Burtonwode in socage, paying yearly at Easter term one penny.

Wydnesse.— The Lord the King, of the heir of Alice, late Countess of Lincoln, holds the manor of Wydenesse with its members, viz., three[25] carves of land in Appolton, two carves of land in Croynton,[26] five carves of land in Great Wolston and Little, four carves of land in Eccleston, four carves of land in Sutton, two carves of land in Raynhull, four carves of land in Cuerdesleghe,[27] three

[22] In the *Birch Feodary* this is named Ince Blundell; and after Egargarth it names Windhull.

[23] Four oxgangs. — *Birch MS.* [24] The *Birch Feodary* has 16*s.* 8*d.* for sak-fee.

[25] Four carves. — *Birch.* [26] Cramton [Cronton]. — *Ibid.* [27] Knowsley. — *Ibid.*

xxx^{s} secť com. et wapen. ꝑ Wydnes aliã secť ꝑ Eccleston ꝑ manus tenẽtis sui iƀm aliam secť ꝑ ꝑua Crosseleye ꝑ manus tentę et iiij^{tam} secť ꝑ Astleye ꝑ manus tenẽtę iƀm.

Kyrkedalle. Isabella regina Angl. ten. de hereď Alic. nuꝑ comitisse Lincolne iij caruc. terr^{ꝝ} in Esshbye de Kyrkedale de dño de Penworth^{a}m ꝑ ſuic. iiij^{te} ꝑtę et xx^{a} ꝑtę feoď militę r. ꝑ ann^{ꝝ} t̃. J. bapt. vj^{s} de eadem villa iƀm ꝑut comptũ est ꝑ antiquos rotulos compõi et t̃. iij^{s} ꝑ warda castr^{ꝝ} et sacke fee.

Vpelitherlonde. Ričus Walshe ten^{ꝝ} j caruc. terr^{ꝝ} in Vpelitherlonde cũ advocaõe eccłie de Asshton ad eandem Vpelitherlonde spectanď in socag^{ꝝ} r. ꝑ ann^{ꝝ} x^{s} iiij t̃. vt sup^{a} ꝑ oñibus.

Lathum. Thomas de lathum miles ten^{ꝝ} maneriũ de lathum qď est iij car. terr^{ꝝ} cũ advocar^{ꝝ} prioratus de burschoghe et eccłie de Ormeskirke in Tynage r. ꝑ ann^{ꝝ} iiij t̃. xx^{s} releũ secť com. et wappen.

carves of land in Robye, two carves of land in Huyton, four carves[28] of land in Torbocke, two carves of land in Kirkebye, two carves in Little Crossebye, one carve of land in Mael,[29] one carve of land in Astleye, by service of three and a half fees and one-tenth part and one-twentieth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly for castle-ward and sake-fee at the term of the nativity of John Baptist thirty shillings, suit to the county and wapentake for Wydnes, other suit for Eccleston, by the hand of his tenant there, other suit for Little Crossebye, by the hand of his tenant, and a fourth suit for Astley, by the hand of his tenant there.

Kyrkedalle. — Isabella, Queen of England, holds of the heir of Alice, late Countess of Lincoln, three carves of land in Esshbye de Kyrkedale, of the Lord of Penwortham, by the service of the fourth part and the twentieth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly at the term of St. John Baptist, six shillings, and for the same vill there, as is reckoned by ancient rolls, accounts, and terms, three shillings for castle-ward and sake-fee.

Up-litherlonde. — Richard Walshe holds one carve of land in Up Litherlonde, with the advowson of the church of Asshton,[30] to the same Up Litherlonde belonging, in socage, paying yearly ten shillings at the four terms as above for all [demands].

Lathum.—Thomas de Lathum, knight, holds the manor of Lathum, which is three carves of land, with the advowson of the priory

[28] Three carves. — *Birch.*
[29] Maghull for half a carve, New Crosby three carves. — *Ibid.*
[30] Aughton. — *Ibid.*

et potur^{9} vt supra vnde prior de burschoge ten^{9} međ terr^{9} supradict̃.

Scaresbreke. Iđm Thomas de lathum miles ten^{9} iij. caruc. terre in hurdelton et Scaresbreke p̄ ſuic. iij. p̄tiũ et xx^{a} p̄tis feođ milit^{e} ređ p̄ ann^{9} p̄ warda castri t̃. sc̃i. mart̃ viij^{s}.

Vpeholande. Roƀtus de holande ten^{9} maneriũ de Vpeholande cũ advocar^{9} prioratus iƀm in socag^{9} r. p̄ ann^{9} xij^{s} t̃. natal. dñi et faciet sect̃ et potur^{9} vt supra.

Childewall. Joħes de la Warr ten^{9} villam de Childwall Dalton et Allerton p̄ ſuic đ. feođ milit^{e} et redd. p̄ut continetur in aliis maneriis in wapen. de Saleford. Itm̃ debet ij. sect̃. com. et wapen. viđlt unã p̄ Dalton p̄ manus dño de holand et j. p̄ Allerton p̄ manus Joħis Grelle.

Chorleghe. Sunt iƀm iiij burgag. que Roƀtus de holande ten^{9}. r. iiij. t̃. p̄ ann^{9} iiij^{s}.

ſſ Sum̃ tot̃ reddit̃ Wapen. de Derbye xvij^{li} x^{s} j^{d}.

of Burschoghe, and the church of Ormeskirke, in thanage, paying yearly at the four terms, twenty shillings, relief, suit to the county and wapentake, and puture as above, whereof the prior of Burschoge holds the moiety of the above-named land.

Scaresbreke.—The same Thomas de Lathum, knight, holds three carves of land in Hurdelton[31] and Scaresbreke, by service of the third part and the twentieth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly for castle-ward at the term of St. Martin, eight shillings.

Up-holande. — Robert de Holande holds the manor of Up-holande, with the advowson of the priory of the same, in socage, paying yearly twelve shillings at the Christmas term, and doing suit and puture as above.[32]

Childewall.—John de la Warr[33] holds the vill of Childwall, Dalton, and Allerton, by service of half a knight's fee, and pays therefor as is provided as to other manors in the wapentake of Saleford. Also he owes two suits to the county and wapentake, viz., one for Dalton, by the hand of the Lord of Holande, and one for Allerton, by the hand of John Grelle.

Chorleghe.—There are there four burgages which Robert de Holande holds, paying at the four terms yearly four shillings.

To wit. The sum total of the rents of the wapentake of Derby, 17*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

[31] Lathum. — *Birch.*

[32] The abbot of Holland holds the manor with appurtenances by the service of 12d. — *Birch.*

[33] John, the first of his family who was a baron of Mamecestre, ruled 1307–1347; his great grandson, John, 1371–1398.

Ind t̃.

t̃ Mart.	viij^{s}
Natalis d̃ni	lxv^{s} xj^{d} ob.
Annunc. bẽte Mar.	liij^{s} xj^{d} ob.
Pasc.	v^{s}. j^{d}
J. bapt.	vij^{li} vij^{d} ob.
Mich̃is	lxxvj^{s} v^{d} ob.

WAPPEN: DE AMONDERNESSE.

Lythum Tnt' ad voluntat'.

Prior Dunolm p̄ wrekke mar̄ ħendo in manerio suo de lythum ad voluntatem r. p̄ ann^{9} t̃. mich̃is iijs iiij^{d}.

lib'e tenť Warton.

Isabella regina Angl. ten^{9} iij caruc. terr^{9} et iij^{am} p̄tem j caruc. p̄ iij^{a} pte vnius feod milit̄ quas Radus de Bethom miles et Thomas fil̃ Gilbert de Singelton tenent de eadem p̄ medĩu in Warton r. p̄ ann^{9} p̄ ward castr^{9} lanc. iij^{s} iiij^{d} t̃. nat. J. Bapt. vidl̃t̃ de her^{9} Alic^{9} nup̄ comitisse lincoln^{9}.

ffrikelton.

Eadm ten^{9} j. feod milit̄ in ffrikelton, Wythyngh"m, Ethelis-wyke, et Newton in man^{9} Radi de ffrikelton tent̄ sui, r. p̄ ann^{9} t̃. nat. J. bapt. p̄ warda castr^{9} x^{s} vt est de hered dict̃ Alic^{9} nup̄ comitisse lincolne.

Claghton.

Eadm t̃. ij caruc. terr^{9} de hered eiusdem Alic. comitisse lincolne

		£	s.	d.
Of which at the Terms	Term of Martinmas	0	8	0
	Christmas	0	65	11½
	Annunc. of the Blessed Mary	0	53	11½
	Easter....	0	5	1
	John Baptist	7	0	7½
	Michaelmas	0	76	5½

WAPENTAKE OF AMONDERNESSE.

Lythum, Tenant-at-Will.—The prior of Durham for having wreck of the sea in his manor of Lythum at will, paying yearly at Michaelmas term three shillings and fourpence.

Warton, Free Tenants.—Isabella, Queen of England holds three carves of land and a third part of a carve, for the third part of one knight's fee, of which Ralph de Bethom, knight, and Thomas, son of Gilbert de Singelton hold of the same, by moiety in Warton, paying yearly for castleward of Lancaster three shillings and fourpence at St. John Baptist, namely, of the inheritance of Alice, late countess of Lincoln.

Frikelton.—The same holds one knight's fee in Frikelton, Wythyngham, Etheliswyke, and Newton, in the hand of Ralph de Frikelton, her tenant, paying yearly at the nativity of John Baptist for castleward, ten shillings, as it is of the heir of the said Alice, late countess of Lincoln.

Claghton.—The same holds two carves of land of the heir

in Claghton ꝑ ꝼuic. quit̃ ꝑtꝭ feoꝺ militꝭ r. ꝑ annꝰ ꝑ warda castrꝰ lanc. et t̃. ijˢ ijᵈ.

Clifton cũ membris

Wiłł de Clifton tenꝰ ij caruc. terꝰ in Westbye, ij caruc. in ffylde plũpeton magnᵃ et ꝑua iij caruc. terrꝰ in Salwicke et Clyfton ij caruc. terrꝰ in barton in socag̃ r. ꝑ annꝰ t̃. natał dñi Anũc. bet̃e Mar. J. bapt. et sc̃i Micħis xlˢ et releu̅ cũ acciderit et sect com. et wapen.

Bryminge Kilgrymesargh.

Raꝺus de Bethom miles tenꝰ ij caruc. terrꝰ in Bryminge et Kilgrymesargh ꝑ iiij ꝑt̃ vnius feoꝺ milit̃ r. ꝑ annꝰ t̃. nat. J. bapt. ꝑ warda castrꝰ lanc. ijˢ vjᵈ.

Stalmyn.

Thomas Gosenarghe tenꝰ ij caruc. terꝰ in Stalmyn in socag̃ r. ꝑ annꝰ iiij t̃. vt supra vjˢ viijᵈ releu̅ sect̃ comꝰ et wapen. et poturꝰ vt supra.

Nicħus Botiller tenꝰ iƀm j car. terrꝰ in socag̃ r. ꝑ annꝰ iijˢ iiijᵈ iiij t̃. vt supᵃ et releu̅ et sect̃ com. et wapen. et poturꝰ ꝼuianc̃ vt supᵃ quas sectas dict̃ Thomas ꝑ eo fecit que est ꝑcełł tenꝰ eiusdem Thome.

Asshton.

Adam de Hoghton miles tenꝰ medietat̃ man̅ij de Assh-

of the same Alice, countess of Lincoln, by service of the fifth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly for castleward of Lancaster, and at, &c., the terms, two shillings and twopence.

Clifton, with Members. — William de Clifton holds two carves of land in Westbye, two carves in Fylde Plumpton, Great and Little, three carves of land in Salwicke and Clifton, two carves of land in Barton, in socage, paying yearly at the terms of Christmas, the Annunciation of the Virgin, St. John Baptist, and St. Michael, forty shillings, and relief when he shall die, and suit to the county and wapentake.

Bryminge and Kilgrymesarghe. } Ralph de Bethom, knt., holds two carves of land in Bryminge and Kilgrymesarghe by the fourth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly at the term of St. John Baptist, for castleward of Lancaster, two shillings and sixpence.

Stalmyn. — Thomas Gosenarghe holds two carves of land in Stalmyn, in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above, six shillings and eightpence, relief, suit to the county and wapentake, and puture as above.

Nicholas Botiller holds there one carve of land in socage, paying yearly three shillings and fourpence, at the four terms as above, and relief, and suit to the county and wapentake, and puture, and serjeanty as above, which suits the said Thomas made for him, which is parcel of the land of the same Thomas.

Asshton. — Adam de Hoghton, knt., holds a moiety of the manor of Asshton by service of one twelfth part of one knight's

ton ꝑ fuic̄ xij^{a} ꝑte vnuis feod̄ milite r. ꝑ ann^{o} iiij t̄. vt supra iij^{s} ix^{d}.

Edm de Haydoke ten^{o} pt̄ j caruc. ter^{o} in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann^{o} ij^{s} vj^{d} iiij t̄. vt sup^{a} releu̅ vt sup^{a}.

Thomas Trauers ten^{o} ꝑtem dicte caruc. terr^{o} in Asshton in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann^{o} iiij t̄. iij^{s} iiij^{d}.

Willus lawrenc̄ ten^{o} ꝑtem dict̄ caruc. terr^{o} ib̄m in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann^{o} d̄: t̄. v^{d} vltra fuic̄ ꝑdict̄ et releu̅ vt supra.

Alston. Gilbertus de Sotheworth de iure vx̄is sue et Rob̄tus de holande ten^{o} iiij pt̄ vnius caruc. ter^{o} in Alston in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann^{o} iiij t̄. ij^{s} et releu̅ vt supra.

Thomas de Lathum ten^{o} iiij^{tam} ꝑtem dict̄ caruc. in socag̃ ib̄m r. ꝑ ann^{o} xij^{d} d̄. t̄. et releu̅ vt supra.

Rybbelton. Thomas Trauers et Willus laurenc̄ ten^{o} int̄ se vnam caruc. ter^{o} in Rybbleton in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann^{o} viij^{s} iiij t̄. et sect̄ com^{o} et wapen̅ et releu̅ vt supra.

ffyswyke. Alanus del More de ffysshewyke j mess.$^{vij^{s}.}$ et xxij acr^{o} terr^{o} Willus de ffysshewyke j mess.$^{viij^{d}.}$ vj acr^{o} ter^{o}. Galfr^{o} de Aykensaw d̄. mess. iiij acr^{o} et d̄. ter^{o}.$^{viij^{d}.\ ob.}$ Adam fil Simoñ j mess.$^{ix^{s}.}$ et vj acr^{o} ter^{o}. Beatrix del Ruddinge iiij acr^{o} et d̄. ter^{o}$^{vij^{d}.\ ob.}$ Thomas del Ruddinge j mess. et ix acr^{o} ter^{o} xv^{d}. Adm de Burye iiij acr^{o} ter^{o} ix^{d}. laurentius

fee, paying yearly at the four terms as above three shillings and ninepence.

Edmund de Haydocke holds part of one carve of land, in socage, paying yearly two shillings and sixpence at the four terms as above, relief as above.

Thomas Travers holds part of the said carve of land, in Asshton, in socage, paying yearly at the four terms three shillings and fourpence.

William Lawrence holds part of the said carve of land there, in socage, paying yearly at the said terms, fivepence beyond the aforesaid service, and relief as above.

Alston.— Gilbert de Sotheworth, in right of his wife, and Robert de Holande, hold a fourth part of one carve of land in Alston, in socage, paying yearly at the four terms three shillings, and relief as above.

Thomas de Lathum holds a fourth part of the said carve, in socage, paying yearly twelve pence, at the said terms, and relief as above.

Rybbelton.—Thomas Travers and William Laurence hold between them one carve of land in Rybbelton, in socage, paying yearly eight shillings, at the four terms, and suit to the county and wapentake, and relief as above.

Fyswyke.—Alan of the More of Fysshewyke one messuage 7*s.* and twenty-two acres of land, William de Fysshewyke one messuage 8*d.* and six acres of land, Geoffrey de Aykensaw half a messuage and four and a half acres of land 8½*d.*; Adam, son of Simon, one messuage 9*s.* and six acres of land; Beatrice of the Ruddinge four and a half 7½*d.* acres

Trauers xiiij acr⁹ ter⁹ ij^{s} v^{d} tenent̃ lxx acr⁹ ꝑ ƒuiant̃ essenđ ƒforest̃ in lonesdale Amondernesse et Derbeshyr r. ꝑ ann⁹ xv^{s} iiij^{d} t̃. Annunc. et Micħis et releũ vt̃ sup^{a}.

Syngelton parua.

Thomas fił Ađe Banestr⁹ ten⁹ j caruc. ter⁹ in Syngelton ꝑua ƒuic⁹ ƒianc⁹ essenđ bałł regꝭ in wapen. Amondernesse et Blakeburneshire ij^{li} r. ꝑ ann⁹.

Broughton.

Thomas fił Ađe Banastr⁹ ten⁹ villam de Broghton que est vna caruc. ter⁹ ꝑ ƒuic⁹ x^{a} ꝑtꝭ vnius feođ militꝭ vt đ. r. ꝑ ann⁹ t̃. micħis viij^{s}.

halghton.

Iđm Thomas fił Ađe banastr⁹ ten⁹ halghton que est đ. caruc. ter⁹ ꝑ ƒuic⁹ xx^{a} ꝑtꝭ feođ militꝭ vt đ. r. ꝑ ann⁹ đ. t̃. ij^{s}.

Byllesbourgh.

Iđm Thomas ten⁹ billesbourghe que est di. đ. caruc. ter⁹ ꝑ ƒuic⁹ xx^{a} ꝑtꝭ feod militꝭ vt đ. r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. ij^{s}.

Wyresdale.

Dñs Rex ten⁹ j caruc. ter⁹ in Gayrestange in Wyresdale ꝑ iiij^{ta} ꝑt̃ feođ militꝭ et đđ. deber⁹ escaet̃ dñi ꝑ mortem Wiłłi de Compcy qui obijt sine heređ et tũ r. ꝑ ann⁹ t̃. Nat. J. bapt̃ ij^{s} vj^{d}.

of land; Thomas of the Ruddinge, one messuage and nine acres of land, fifteenpence; Adam de Burye, four acres of land, ninepence; Laurence Travers, fourteen acres of land, two shillings and fivepence. They hold seventy acres by serjeanty of conveying [?] in the forests in Lonesdale, Amondernesse, and Derbyshire, paying yearly fifteen shillings and fourpence, at the terms of the Annunciation and Michaelmas, and relief as above.

Little Syngelton.—Thomas, son of Adam Banestre holds one carve of land in Little Syngelton, by service of serjeanty in conveying the king's bailiffs in the wapentake of Amondernesse and Blackeburneshire, paying 2*l.* yearly.

Broughton.—Thomas, son of Adam Banestre holds the vill of Broughton, which is one carve of land, by service of the tenth part of one knight's fee as aforesaid, paying yearly at Michaelmas term eight shillings.

Halghton.—The same Thomas, son of Adam Banestre, holds Halghton, which is half a carve of land, by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee as aforesaid, paying yearly at the terms two shillings.

Byllesbourgh.—The same Thomas holds Billesbourghe, which is a half carve of land, by service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee as aforesaid, paying yearly at the four terms two shillings.

Wyresdale.—The lord the king holds one carve of land in Gayrestang in Wyresdale by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and the said land ought to escheat to the lord on the death of William de Compey, who died without heir, &c., then paying yearly at the

Joñes fil Thome Ryggemayden ten^{9} j caruc. đ. ter^{9} ibm p fuic^{9} iiij^{te} ptc feod militc r. p ann^{9} đ. t̃. ij^{s} vj^{d}.

hamelton. Willus de Shireburne ten^{9} iij car. ter^{9} in Hamelton in socag^{9} r. p ann^{9} iiij t̃. xl^{s} releũ vt supra.

Wodeplūpton. Joñes de Damport Jun^{9} ten^{9} caruc. ter^{9} in Wodeplũpton viij^{am} ptem j caruc. ter^{9} in Bryninge et Kelgrismarghe in wapen. de Amondernesse, et j caruc. ter^{9} in fornbye in wapen. de Derbye p j feod militc r. p ann^{9} p dictis teñs in wodeplūpton iiij t̃. xvij^{s} vj^{d} et releũ p eisdem ten^{9} vt supra.

Clyderhowe. Isabella regina Angl. ten^{9} de ħedit̃ Alic. comitisse lincolne castrũ de Clyderhowe cũ membris r. p ann^{9} p ward castri lanc. t̃. nat̃ J. bapt̃ l^{s}.

Midelarghe. Abbas de Cockersande ten^{9} đ. caruc. ter^{9} in Midelarghe in Tynage r. p ann^{9} viij^{s} iiij t̃.

Newebyggynge. Idm ten^{9} ibm v caruc. ter^{9} in Newebyggynge in socag^{9} r. p ann^{9} iiij t̃. vt supra xx^{s}.

Withton cũ membris. Comes de Oxũnđ [?] ten^{9} piscar^{9} vocat̃ maram de merton r. p

term of the nativity of St. John Baptist two shillings and sixpence.

John, son of Thomas Ryggemayden holds one and a half carve of land there by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly at the said term two shillings and sixpence.

Hamelton.—William de Shireburne holds three carves of land in Hamelton, in socage, paying yearly at the four terms forty shillings, relief as above.

Wodeplumpton.—John de Damport the younger holds one carve of land in Wodeplumpton, the eighth part of a carve of land in Bryminge and Kelgrimsarghe, in the wapentake of Amondernesse, and one carve in Forneby, in the wapentake of Derby, by one knight's fee, paying yearly for the aforesaid holdings in Wodeplumpton, at the four terms, seventeen shillings and sixpence, and relief for the same holding as above.

Clyderhowe.—Isabella, queen of England, holds of the inheritance of Alice, countess of Lincolne, the castle of Clyderhowe, with its members, paying yearly for ward of the castle of Lancaster, at the term of the nativity of St. John Baptist fifty shillings.

Midelarghe.—The abbot of Cokersande holds half a carve of land in Midelarghe,[34] in thanage, paying yearly eight shillings at the four terms.

Newebyggynge.—The same holds there five carves of land in Newebyggynge, in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above twenty shillings.

Withton, with Members.—The Earl of [Oxford ?] holds the

[34] Michlarge — *Birch.*

annꝰ michis xˢ vel j auster soor. Idm comes tenꝰ ij caruc. terꝰ in Withton iij caruc. terꝰ in Marton ꝑua et iij caruc. terꝰ in Treweles ij caruc terꝰ in Westsome et Moulbroke, ꝑ đ. feođ militꝫ r. ꝑ annꝰ t̃. michis xiijˢ iiijᵈ et sect̃ com. et wapen. et poturꝰ et c̃.

Idm r. ꝑ dictis iij caruc. terꝰ in Westsome et Moulbroke vltra ređ ꝑđ iiij t̃. iiijˢ.

Withton. Idm tenꝰ iiij caruc. terꝰ in Outroucliffe que sunt ꝑcell dict̃ caruc. terꝰ in Withton cũ membris r. ꝑ annꝰ t̃. nat̃ J. bapt̃ ꝑ warda castrꝰ lanc. vˢ.

Hakenshowe. Joñes fit̃ Rĩci de Hakenshow j caruc. đ. Abbas de Cokersande j caruc. terꝰ Joñes laurencꝰ đ. caruc. terre in hokenshowe ꝑ iij caruc. in totꝰ ꝑ fuiancꝰ r. ꝑ annꝰ ij balistas vel iiijˢ.

hornderne cũ membris. Abbas de Whalleye tenꝰ v caruc. terꝰ in hornderne vel Newton, vˡ Stayninge ꝑ đ. feođ militꝫ r. ꝑ annꝰ t̃. nat̃ J. bapt̃ ꝑ warda castrꝰ lanc. vˢ et sect̃ com. et wap.

lee. Adam de houghton tenꝰ vtᵐqꝫ lee ij caruc. terꝰ ꝑ ꝺuic. iijᵃ ptꝫ feođ militꝫ ꝑut alias dedit releũ antecẽssorꝰ đni r. ꝑ annꝰ ꝑ warda castri t̃. michis iijˢ iiijᵈ.

fishery called the Merton marsh [or mere] paying yearly at Michaelmas ten shillings or one soar-hawk. The same earl holds two carves of land in Withton,[35] three carves of land in Little Marton, and three carves of land in Treweles, two carves of land in Westsome and Moulbroke, for half a knight's fee, paying yearly at the Michaelmas term thirteen shillings and fourpence, and suit to the county and wapentake, and puture as above.

The same pays for the said three carves of land in Westsome and Moulbroke, beyond the rent aforesaid, at the four terms, four shillings.

Withton.—The same held four carves of land in Outroucliffe, which are parcel of the said carve of land in Withton with members, paying yearly at the term of the nativity of St. John the Baptist for castleward of Lancaster, five shillings.

Hakenshowe. — John, son of Richard de Hakenshow, one and a half carve; the abbot of Cokersande one carve of land; John Laurence half a carve of land in Hokenshowe, for three carves in all, by serjeanty, paying yearly two cross-bows or four shillings.

Horderne, with Members.—The abbot of Whalley holds five carves of land in Horderne, or [? and] Newton, or Stayninge, for half a knight's fee, paying yearly at the term of the nativity of St. John Baptist, for castleward of Lancaster, five shillings, and suit to the county and wapentake.

Lee.—Adam de Houghton holds in both Lees two carves of land by service of the third part of a knight's fee according as

[35] Weton. — *Birch.*

Thornton. Joħes de Staynolfe ten^{9} iiij bouaț ter^{9} iiij^{s} vj^{d}. Rogerus de Northcrosse j mess. j bouaț ter^{9} vij^{d} ob̄. Adam le knyght v acr^{9} iiij^{d}. Thomas fił Robț Saynolfe j mess. j bouaț ter^{9} vij^{d} ob. Wiłłus laurenc^{9} iiij^{tam} p̄ j bouaț ter^{9} xvj^{d}. Thomas Trauers quart̄ p̄ j bouaț ter^{9} xvj^{d} Joħes Botiller iiij^{tam} p̄tem vnius bouaț ter^{9} et Ricus Doggeson v acr̄ ter^{9} vj^{d} tenet̄ in toto j caruc. ter^{9} in Thornton loco vocaț Staynolfe in drangage r. p̄ ann^{9} v^{s} t̄. anūc et Mich. Et est consuetud drang^{9} mēiend cibū et potur^{9} p̄ fił dñi et eor^{9} nutric equū et canū dñi.

Thomas banastr^{9} ten^{9} j caruc. ter^{9} Joħes fil laurenc^{9} de Thor̄ton j car. ter^{9} in Thornton et Staynolfe, nup̄ Robți Wyndewhike in Tynage r. p̄ ann^{9} iiij t̄. vt sup^{a} xiij^{s} releū et sect̄ com̄ et wapen.

Wiłłus de heton ten^{9} in Thornton loco quid broune j caruc. ter^{9} in socag^{9} r. p̄ ann^{9} ij t̄. x^{s} releū sect̄ com̄ et wapen. etc. vt supra.

Gosenarghe. Adam de hoghton miles et p̄cenar^{9} sui ten^{9} maneriū de Gosenarghe qd̄ est j caruc. et d̄. que fac. iij^{am} p̄tem et viij^{am} p̄tem feod̄ milit̄ vñ Richus Botiller et Wiłłus de Cliffeton tenent vj^{tam} p̄tem

others, he gives relief for predecessors to the lord, paying yearly for castleward, at Michaelmas, three shillings and fourpence.

Thornton.—John de Staynolfe holds four oxgangs of land, four shillings and sixpence; Roger de Northcrosse one messuage one oxgang of land, sevenpence halfpenny; Adam, the knight, five acres, fourpence; Thomas, son of Robert S[t]aynolfe, one messuage one oxgang of land, sevenpence halfpenny; William Laurence, a fourth part of one oxgang of land, sixteen pence; Thomas Travers, a fourth part of one oxgang of land, sixteen pence; John Botiller, a fourth part of one oxgang of land [? sixteen pence]; and Richard Doggeson, five acres of land, sixpence. They hold in all one carve of land in Thornton, in a place called Staynolfe in drengage, paying yearly five shillings at the Annunciation and Michaelmas. And it is the custom for the drenches, when mowing, to have food and puture for the children of the lord and their nurse, and for the horses and dogs of the lord.

Thomas Banastre holds one carve of land; John, son of Laurence de Thornton, one carve of land in Thornton and Staynolfe, late of Robert Wyndewhike [Winwick], in thanage, paying yearly at the four terms as above thirteen shillings, relief, and suit to the county and wapentake.

William de Heton holds in Thornton in the place of a certain Broune, one carve of land in socage, paying yearly at two terms ten shillings relief, suit to the county and wapentake, &c., as above.

Gosenarghe.— Adam de Hoghton, knt., and his parceners hold the manor of Gosenarghe, which is one and a half carve, which makes the fourth part and the eighth part of one knight's fee,

ꝑfatꝯ Adm tertiam ꝑt v ꝑt̃ ꝑ carr̃ đni E. nuꝑ com. ꝑ x^{a} ꝑt̃ feođ [militꝯ] Nicħus de Longeforde tertiam ꝑtem v ꝑtiũ et Ričus Katerall tertiam ꝑtem v ꝑtiũ r. ꝑ ann^{o} iiij t̃. vt sup^{a} xij^{s} et secr̃ com. et wapen. que possñt ꝑ fideł et recog^{o} ꝑfat̃ đni Ađe de houghton. Itm r. đno ꝑ ꝑfatꝯ ten^{o} t̃. micħis j austr. vł soo^{z} vj^{s} viij^{d}.

Grymysargh. Idm ten^{o} đ. caruc. ter^{o} in Grymesarghe in Tynage r. ꝑ ann^{o} iiij t̃. vt supra iij^{s} releũ etc. vt supra.

Merton magna. Wiłł Botiller ij ꝑt̃ et Nicħus Botiller iij^{am} ꝑtem tenẽt tertiam ꝑtem feođ vnius militꝯ in magna merton r. ꝑ ann^{o} vñ t̃. nat̃ J. bapt̃ ꝑ warda castri iij^{s} et t̃. micħis ꝑ eisdem v^{s}.

hodreshale. Roƀtus de Hodreshale ten^{o} ij bouat̃ ter^{o} in hodreshale in socag^{o} r. ꝑ ann^{o} iiij t̃. v^{s} et releũ vt supra.

Laton cũ membris. Wiłłus Botiller ten^{o} j feođ militꝯ in laton wardebroke magna Bispł^{a}m que sunt x caruc. ter^{o} r. ꝑ ann^{o} t̃. nat̃ J. bapt. x^{s} et sc̃i Micħis vj^{s} viij^{d} ꝑ warda castr. xvj^{s} viij^{d} secr̃ com. et wapen. et potur̃ vt sup^{a} et vj^{s} viij^{d} vocat̃ sakfee.

whereof Richard Botiller and William de Cliffeton hold the sixth part, the aforesaid Adam a third part and fifth part, by a charter of the lord E. the late earl, for the tenth part of a fee; Nicholas de Longeforde a third part of a fifth part, and Richard Katerall a third part of a fifth part, paying yearly at the four terms as above twelve shillings, and suit to the county and wapentake, which may be [due] by fealty and acknowledgment of the aforesaid Sir Adam de Houghton. Also rendering to the lord for the said holdings at Michaelmas one hawk or soar-hawk, or six shillings and eightpence.

Grymysargh.—The same hold half a carve of land in Grymesarghe, in thanage, paying yearly at the four terms as above three shillings, relief, &c., as above.

Great Merton.—William Botiller two parts and Nicholas Botiller a third part, hold the third part of one knight's fee in Great Merton, paying yearly at one term, the nativity of St. John Baptist, for castleward three shillings, and at Michaelmas term for the same five shillings.

Hodreshale.—Robert de Hodreshale holds two oxgangs of land in Hodreshale, in socage, paying yearly at the four terms five shillings, and relief as above.

Laton, with Members.—William Botiller holds one knight's fee in Laton, Wardbroke,[36] and Great Bispham, which are ten carves of land, paying yearly at the terms the nativity of St. John Baptist ten shillings, and St. Michael six shillings and eightpence; for castleward sixteen shillings and eightpence, suit to the county

[36] Warbreck.—*Birch.*

ſſ Sm̃ redd̄ tocius Wappend̄ de Amondernesse xiij^{li} xvj^{s} ij^{d}.

Inde t̃.	Natalis d̄ni	xlix^{s} x^{d} ob.
	Añuc	lxv^{s} ob.
	J. bapt̃	xlix^{s} x^{d} ob.
	Mich̄is	cxj^{s} iij^{d} ob.

It̃m de warda castri t̃. nat̃. J. bapt̃ ..... iiij^{li} xvij^{s}

It̃m de warda castr̃ t̃ mich̄is ..... v^{s} iiij^{d}

It̃m de Sakefe t̃. mich̄is ..... vj^{s} viij^{d}

ffORESTA DE QUERNEMORE, vid̄lt ex ꝑte Mireschoghe &c., Bonesilver.

Est ib̄m quod consuet̃ vocat̃ bonesilver vid̄lt tam pro mess̃ blad̄ ꝑ capit̃ ten⁹ non tenẽt quã ꝑ asiamente de diuers artic̄lis q. r. debet ꝑ coit̃at̃ etc. si forte talia capita non sumit̃ [? sumunt̃] vid̄lt t̃. pasche t̃. mich̄is vij^{d} ob.

Sm̃ de bonesiluer vij^{d} ob. ij t̃.

and wapentake, and puture as above, and six shillings and eightpence called sake-fee.

To wit. Sum of the whole rent of the wapentake of Amondernesse, 13*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

		s.	*d.*
Whereof the Terms	Christmas	49	10½
	Annunciation	65	9½
	John Baptist	49	10½
	Michaelmas	111	3½

Also for castleward at the term of the nativity of St. John Baptist 4 17 0

Ditto ditto St. Michael... .. 0 5 4

Also for sake-fee at the term of St. Michael 0 6 8

FOREST OF QUERNMORE, viz., on the side of Mireschoghe, &c.,

Bonesilver.

There is there what by custom is called bonesilver, viz., as well for messuages, corn, not held by tenure in capite, as for easement of divers articles which ought to pay for common, &c., if perchance such capite does not exist [or, if it happen that they are not taken in fee], viz., at Easter and at Michaelmas, 7½*d.*

Sum of the bonesilver, 7½*d.* at two terms.

WAPEN: DE LONNESDALE.

Extent̃ redd̃ et feod̃ ib̃m fact̃ coram p̃fatꝭ Wiłło et Wiłło die lunæ ꝑx post fm̃ n. sc̃i J. bapt̃ año R.Rꝭ. tertij post conquestũ xx°.

hornebye. Rob̃tus de Nevill miles ten⁹ j feod̃ militꝭ in Mellinge et hornebye.

Tatham. Thomas de Bar [vel Dar⁹] ten⁹ iij caruc. ter⁹ in Irebye et Tatham ꝑ ꝼuic̃ iiij ꝑtꝭ et xx^a ꝑtꝭ feod̃ militꝭ vn⁹. Rob̃tus de Tatham ten⁹ liiij^am ꝑtem et Ed̃m Tatham liiij^am ꝑtem, r. ꝑ ann⁹ t̃. Nat. Dñi, Pasch. Nat. sc̃i J. bapt. et Mich̃is xviij^s et sect̃ com. et wapen. et potur⁹ ꝼuianc̃.

halton. Wiłłus de Dacr miles ten⁹ iij caruc. in Halton et Aghton ꝑ ꝼianc̃ essendi forest̃ dñi vb̃iqȝ infra com. lanc. r. ꝑ ann⁹ t̃ pasc. et mich̃is vj^li ix^s iiij^d vn⁹ xl^d de vna plac̃ pastur. vocat̃ Shiderorde nuꝑ Rogeri Hexh"m.

hest. Prior de Kartmell ten⁹ j mess. et x acr. ter⁹ in hest quatuor tenent̃ de hest, teñet iiij bouat̃ ter⁹ de escaet̃ dñi ꝑ sor⁹ nuꝑ Thom̃ de hest r. ꝑ ann⁹ vltra ꝼuic̃ content̃ suꝑ eoꝝd̃ tenen. ib̃m iiij t̃. vt supra viij^s.

WAPENTAKE OF LONNESDALE.

An extent of the rent and fees there made before the aforesaid William and William, on Monday next after the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the year of the reign of king E. the third after the conquest, the 20th [26th June, 1346].

Hornebye.—Robert de Nevill, knight, holds one knight's fee in Mellinge and Hornebye.

Tatham.—Thomas de Bar [? Dacre] holds three carves of land in Irebye and Tatham by service of the fourth part and twentieth part of one knight's fee. Robert de Tatham holds a fifty-fourth part, and Edmund Tatham a fifty-fourth part, paying yearly at the terms of Christmas, Easter, the nativity of John the Baptist, and Michaelmas, eighteen shillings and suit to the county and wapentake, and puture and serjeanty.

Halton.—William de Dacre, knight, holds three carves of land in Halton and Aghton by serjeanty in conveying of the lord's foresters everywhere within the county of Lancaster, paying yearly at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas 6*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, with forty pence for one plot of pasture called Shiderorde, late of Roger Hexham.

Hest.—The prior of Kartmell holds one messuage and ten acres of land in Hest. Four tenants of Hest hold four oxgangs of land of the escheat of the lord by the sister of the late Thomas de Hest, paying yearly beyond the service thrown upon their tenants there, at the four terms as above, eight shillings.

WAPEN: DE LONNESSDALE.

Bolton. Joñes ffrannceys ten᷒ iiij ꝑte ville de bolton in socag᷒ r. ꝑ ann᷒ xj^{s} viiij^{d} iiij t̃. vt supra et secť com. et wapen. dabit releu᷒ et potur᷒ fuianc᷒ vt supra.

voluntat. Will de Welles ten᷒ de dño ad voluntať x acr. ter᷒ in Bolton nup adquisiť dñm de qđ Simõie de Thornbrandheved r. ꝑ ann᷒ vltra fuic᷒ apud bolton contenť iiij t̃. vt supra ꝑ oñibus.

Skerton. Decem bouataꝛ de Skerton r. ꝑ ann᷒ vltra fuic᷒ contenť nup eoꝛ tenen᷒ apud Skerton ꝓro ten᷒ que tenet de Dño ad voluntať ibm t̃. pasc. et michis vij^{s} ix^{d}.

bolron. Willus de bolron ten᷒ j mess. et lx acr. ter᷒ in bolron in fuianc᷒ in veniend vnũ cementar᷒ ꝑ opibus castri dũ dño placuerit cap᷒ ꝑ diem j^{d} que quidem opa arrenť ad v^{s} ꝑ ann᷒ iiij t̃. vt sup^{a} et secť com. et wapen. et secť molı de loon xvj^{o} gr̃no.

Estline. Thomas de Walton ij p̃t et Alic. de Slene tenẽt iij p̃t vnius caruc. ter᷒ in Estline ꝑ fuianc᷒ metend et carpenť quotiens ultẽ fuiť ꝑ ope castri cap. ꝑ diem j^{d} que quidem opa relax᷒ ꝑ xl^{d} ꝑ ann᷒ t̃. pasc. et michis et releu᷒ vt sup^{a}.

P᷒fať Alic. ten᷒ iiij ꝑte đce caruc. ter᷒ in Estline in socag᷒ r. ꝑ ann᷒ iiij^{d} t̃. Michis.

WAPENTAKE OF LONNESDALE.

Bolton.—John Franceys holds the fourth part of the vill of Bolton in socage, paying yearly eleven shillings and eightpence, at the four terms as above, and suit to the county and wapentake: he gives relief and puture-serjeant as above.

At will.—William de Welles holds of the lord at will ten acres of land in Bolton, lately purchased by the lord of a certain Simon de Thornbrandheved, paying yearly beyond service at Bolton performed, at the four terms as above, for all [demands].

Skerton.—Ten oxgangs of Skerton, paying yearly beyond the service laid upon their tenants at Skerton, for the tenements which are held of the lord, at the will of the same, at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas, seven shillings and ninepence.

Bolron.—William de Bolron holds one messuage and sixty acres of land in Bolron, in serjeanty, in coming with one mason for the works at the castle, whilst the lord pleases, at per head per day, one penny, which works amount to five shillings yearly at the four terms as above, and suit to the county and wapentake, and suit to the mill of Loon to the sixteenth grain.

Estline.—Thomas de Walton [holds] two parts, and Alice de Slene holds three parts of one carve of land in Estline, by serjeanty, reaping and carpentry, the quota of the latter being for work at the castle, one penny per head per day, which said work is released for forty pence per annum at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas, and relief as above.

The aforesaid Alice holds a fourth part of the said carve of land in Estline in socage, paying yearly fourpence at Michaelmas term.

Thorisholme. Joħes Ꝑles ten⁹ j caruc. ter⁹ in Thorisħolme in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ viij^{s} t̃. pasc. et micħis et releu̅ vt supra.

Skerton. Joħes Ꝑles ten⁹ xx acr. ter⁹ in Skerton in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ vj^{s} viij^{d} t̃. pasc. et Micħis et releu̅ vt supra.

Joħes laurens ten⁹ xxij acr. ter⁹ in Skerton in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ vj^{s} viij^{d} t̃. pasc. et micħis, et releu̅ vt supra et sect̃ moƚi de loon.

Abbas de ffourneux ten⁹ j toftũ et xxv acr. ter⁹ in Skerton in socag̃ rđ ꝑ ann⁹ iij^{s} iiij^{d} ij t̃.

Gersyngham. Joħes de Twisilton laurenc̃ balerig Cecil de Sotheworth tenẽt j bouat̃ ter⁹ in Gersingham ꝑ ƒianc̃ forest̃ de Kawode et Quernmore ij^{li} caꝑ.

Thomas de Gersingh"m Wiƚƚus del Grene Alanus Hugeson henr⁹ haylegh beneđc̃s Adamson Cecill de Sotheworth Wiƚƚ fil Wiƚƚi de lokehaghe et Joħes de hanyngton tenẽt int̃ se vnã caruc. ter⁹ in Gersyngh"m ꝑ viij^{a} ꝑt̃ feođ militꝭ in đj in Gersyngh"m r. ꝑ ann⁹ iij^{s} iiij^{d} ij t̃.

Skerton. Prior lanc. ten⁹ iiij acr. ter⁹ in Skerton in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ xx^{d} t̃. pasc. et Micħis.

Thorisholm.—John Perles holds one carve of land[37] in Thorisholme in socage, paying yearly eight shillings at Easter and Michaelmas terms, and relief as above.

Skerton.—John Perles holds twenty acres of land in Skerton in socage, paying yearly six shillings and eightpence, at Easter and Michaelmas terms, and relief as above.

John Laurens holds twenty-two acres[38] of land in Skerton in socage, paying yearly six shillings and eightpence at Easter and Michaelmas terms, and relief as above, and suit to the mill of Loon.

The abbot of Fourneux holds one toft and twenty-five acres of land in Skerton in socage, paying yearly three shillings and fourpence[39] at the two terms.

Gersyngham.—John de Twisilton, Laurence Balerig, Cecil de Sotheworth, hold one oxgang of land in Gersingham by serjeanty of the forests of Kawode and Quernmore, 2*l.* to the chief, or [by capite].

Thomas de Gersingham, William of the Grene, Adam Hugeson, Henry Haylegh, Benedict Adamson, Cecill de Sotheworth, William, son of William de Lokehaghe, and John de Hanyngton, hold amongst them one carve of land in Gersyngham by the eighth part of a knight's fee in the said Gersyngham, paying yearly three shillings and fourpence at the two terms.

Skerton.—The prior of Lancaster holds four acres of land in Skerton in socage, paying yearly twenty-two pence at Easter and Michaelmas terms.

[37] Alan Perkes holds twenty acres.—*Birch.* [38] Thirty acres.—*Ibid.*
[39] Six shillings and eightpence.—*Ibid.*

Sum̃ redd̃ x^{li} $xiiij^{s}$ iij^{d}.

Ind̃ t̃.

Natal. đni	x^{s} x^{d}
pasc̃	$iiij^{li}$ xvj^{s} j^{d} ob.
nat̃ J. bapt̃	x^{s} x^{d}
Michis	$iiij^{li}$ xvj^{s} v^{d} ob.

ADHUC WAPPENT̃ DE LONNESDALE.

Dalton. Johes de Croft ten̄ j caruc. et đ. ter̄ in socag̃ r. p ann̄ x^{s} iiij t̃. vt supra et releū vt supra sect̃ com. et wap. et potur̄ fianc̄ vt supra.

Kellet. Johes de Croft ij^{s} vj^{d} Isabell de vrswicke ij^{s} vj^{d} et Johes de Clayton ij^{s} vj^{d} tenent medietat̃ j caruc. đ et j bouat̃ terr̄ in Kellet supiori in socag̃ r. p ann̄ vij^{s} vj^{d} iiij t̃. vt supra et releū vt supra.

Wiłłus de Dact̃ miles ten̄ alteram medietat̃ dc̃oz̄ ten̄ in Kellet in socag̃ r. p ann̄ vnū espuar̄ sooz̄ vel xij^{d} t. Michis et releū vt supra red̃ sol. dño p ann̄ p manus Alic. de Sleude ten̄ in Estline.

Midelton. Wiłłus de burghe de Midelton ten̄ in Midelton j caruc. ter̄ que fac. viij bouat̃ p fuic̄ xv^{a} pt̃e feod̃ milit̃e r. p ann̄ p warda castr̄ $viij^{d}$ ob. t̃. nat̃ J. bapt. et sect̃ com. et wapen. et potur̄ fuianc̄ vt supra.

Sum of the Rents, 10*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Whereof at the terms	Christmas	0	10	10
	Easter	4	16	1½
	Nativity of John Baptist...	0	10	10
	Michaelmas	4	16	5½

FURTHER IN THE WAPENTAKE OF LONNESDALE.

Dalton.—John de Croft holds one and a half carve of land in Dalton in socage, paying yearly ten shillings at the four terms as above, and relief as above, suit to the county and wapentake, and puture-serjeant as above.

Kellet.—John de Croft, two shillings and sixpence; Isabella de Urswicke, two shillings and sixpence; and John de Clayton, two shillings and sixpence, hold the moiety of one and a half carve and one oxgang of land in Upper Kellet, in socage, paying yearly seven shillings and sixpence at the four terms as above, and relief as above.

William de Dacre, knight, holds the other moiety of the said tenements in Kellet in socage, rendering yearly one soar-hawk or twelve pence at Michaelmas term, and relief as above, rendering payment to the lord yearly by the hand of Alice de Slevede, tenant in Estline.

Midelton.—William de Burghe de Midelton holds in Midelton one carve of land, which makes eight oxgangs, by service of a fifteenth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly for castleward eightpence halfpenny at the term of the nativity of John the Baptist, and suit to the county and wapentake, and puture-serjeant as above.

Midelton. Tho. de Rygmayden ten⁹ ib̄m iiij bouat̄ ter⁹ ꝑ đ. caruc. ter⁹ vñ j bou̅ in manu̅ Abbatꝭ de Cokersande in socag̅ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̄. vt supra vj^{s} viij^{d} et releu̅ vt supra.

Wiłłm̄s fil Wiłłi Rob̄tson t̄en⁹ ij bou̅ ter⁹ in Midelton in socag̅ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̄. vt supra iij^{s} iiij^{d} et releu̅ vt supra.

Joħes fił Rogeri tenet̄ ix acr. ter⁹ in Midelton in socag̅ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̄. vt supra xvj^{d} et releu̅ vt supra.

Wiłłus Elisson ten⁹ j bou̅ ter⁹ in Midelton in socag r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̄. vt supra xx^{d} et releu̅ vt supra.

Wiłłus fił Eđi de Nevill ten⁹ iij bouat̄ et đ et j acr. ter⁹ ib̄m in socag̅ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̄. vj^{s} ob. et releu̅ vt supra.

Abbas de Cokersand ten⁹ iiij bou̅ ter⁹ et đ in Midelton in socag̅ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̄. vij^{s} vij^{d} ob.

Bare. Wiłłus de Dacre miles ten⁹ međ vnius caruc. ter⁹ in bar⁹ in socag̅ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̄. vt supra viij^{s} et releu̅ vt supra et potur⁹ fianc̅.

Thomas de Walton et Simon de Bolton ten⁹ aliam međ eiusđm caruc. in bar⁹ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̄. vt supra viij^{s} et potur⁹ et fuianc̅ vt supra.

Midelton.—Thomas de Rygmayden holds four oxgangs of land, for half a carve of land, one oxgang in the hand of the abbot of Cokersande, in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above six shillings and eightpence, and relief as above.

William, son of William Robertson, holds two oxgangs of land in Midelton in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above three shillings and fourpence, and relief as above.

John, son of Roger, holds nine acres of land in Midelton in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above sixteen pence, and relief as above.

William Elisson holds one oxgang of land in Midelton in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above twenty pence, and relief as above.

William, son of Edward de Nevill, holds three and a half oxgangs and one acre of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms six shillings and a halfpenny, and relief as above.

The abbot of Cokersand holds four and a half oxgangs of land in Midelton in socage, paying yearly at the four terms seven shillings and sevenpence halfpenny.

Bare.—William de Dacre [?] knight, holds the moiety of one carve of land in Bare in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above eight shillings, and relief as above, and puture-serjeant.

Thomas de Walton and Simon de Bolton hold the other moiety of the same carve in Bare, paying yearly at the four terms as above eight shillings and puture-serjeant as above.[40]

[40] *Birch* gives the names of the three tenants in Bare, Randle de Dacre, and Simon and John de Bolton.

hesthm. Thomas de barre tenꝰ ij caruc. terꝰ in hesthm supiori ꝑ fuiancꝰ sonandꝫ cornu suũ contra adventꝫ dñi in primo ingrũ dñi infra com. et egrũ extrꝰ r. ꝑ annꝰ ꝫ. pasc. et Michis iijˢ iiijᵈ et secꝫ com. et wapen. et poturꝰ fuiancꝰ vt supra. Itm r. dño ex consuetꝫ ꝑ annꝰ q. đ "cowmale" ꝫ. Michis viijˢ ixᵈ.

Pulton. Thomas Gentill tenꝰ villaꝫ de Pulton ꝑ j caruc. terꝰ in socagꝰ r. ꝑ annꝰ iiij ꝫ. vt supra xvˢ et releu vt supra.

Katon. Joñes de Kullewenne de iure Agñ vxis sue Wiłłus de Lancastr de halghill de iure Alicie vxis sue tenꝰ villaꝫ de katon ꝑ ij caruc. terꝰ in socagꝰ r. ꝑ annꝰ iiij ꝫ. vt supra xxˢ et releu vt supra.

Itm Joñes et Wiłłus r. dño ꝑ licen assartandi quandꝫ placꝰ pascuarꝰ vocaꝫ linneldale que est ꝑceł tenꝰ de katon vt supra ꝫ. pasc. et Michis vjˢ viijᵈ ꝑ oñibus.

halton. Thomas de Falerton ten xvj acr. terꝰ in halton ꝑ estimꝰ r. ꝑ annꝰ ꝫ. pasc. et michis iijˢ iiijᵈ vidlt ꝑ fuiancꝰ essendꝫ forestrꝰ de Quernmore et alibi in foresꝫ.

Hestham.—Thomas de Barre holds two carves of land in Higher Hestham by serjeanty, and the sounding of his horn against the coming of the lord, on the first entrance of the lord within the county, and his departing out of it, paying yearly at Easter and Michaelmas three shillings and fourpence, and suit to the county and wapentake, and puture-serjeant as above. Also paying to the lord by custom yearly what is called "Cowmale"[41] at Michaelmas eight shillings and ninepence.

Pulton.—Thomas Gentill holds the village of Pulton for one carve of land in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above fifteen shillings, and relief as above.

Katon.—John de Kullewenne, in right of Agnes his wife, William de Lancaster, of Halghill, in right of Alice his wife, hold the village of Katon for two carves of land in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above twenty shillings, and relief as above.

Also, John and William pay to the lord for license to assart a certain plot of pasturage ground called Linneldale, which is parcel of the holding of Katon as above, at Easter and Michaelmas terms, six shillings and eightpence for all [service].

Halton.—Thomas de Falerton[42] holds sixteen acres of land in Halton,[43] by estimation, paying yearly at Easter and Michaelmas terms three shillings and fourpence, viz., by serjeanty of conveying the foresters from Quernmore and elsewhere in the forests.

[41] *Commate* and *Commicle* in *Birch*, who suggests it may mean *commuta* the mewing of hawks, or *canum muta*, keeping a pack of harriers. The *Birch MS.* says the sounding of the horn is to be at Ravenscroft. That MS. gives the locality Heesham.

[42] Furleton.—*Birch.* [43] Eight acres in the said green. *Ibid.*

ffourneux. Abbas de ffourneux ten⁹ maneriũ de Aldingh"m in ffourneux nup̱ Micħis fflemynge p̱ xvj p̱t̃ feođ militę vt đj. r. p̱ ann⁹ t̃ Micħis x^li et ał forinc. vt intelligitur.

Sum redditus xv^li ix^s vj^d.

Inđ t̃.	Natał Dñi	xxiij^s ix^d ob.
	pasc⁹	xxx^s v^d ob.
	J. Bap̱t̃	xxiij^s ix^d ob.
	Micħis	xj^li xj^s v^d ob.

It̃m p̱ warda cast̃r⁹ viij^d ob. t̃. Nat̃ J. bap̱t̃.

It̃m Cowmale viij^s ix^d t̃. Micħis.

ADHUC WAPPEN: DE LONNESDALE.

Stapelterũ Abbas de ffourneux ten⁹ iij caruc. ter⁹ p̱ estim⁹ in Stapilterũ in feođi firm⁹ r. p̱ ann⁹ iiij t̃. xl^s.

Skerton. Iđm Abbas ten⁹ apud Skerton xvj acr. vocat̃ bonneflat in socag⁹ r. p̱ ann⁹ t̃. pasc. et micħis iiij^s.

Bolton. Iđm Abbas apud bolton iij acr. ter⁹ et đ. acr. prat̃ in socag⁹ r. p̱ ann⁹ iiij t̃. vj^d.

Iđm Abbas ten⁹ apud Bolton xix acr. ter⁹ iiij acr. prat̃ vocat̃ Wodehulme in socag⁹ r. p̱ ann⁹ iiij t̃. xij^d.

Fourneux.—The abbot of Fourneux holds the manor of Aldingham in Fourneux late of Michael Fleming, for the sixteenth part of a knight's fee as aforesaid, paying yearly at Michaelmas 10*l.*, and other foreign [rent] as is understood.

Sum of the Rent, 15*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

		s.	d.
Whereof at the terms	Christmas	23	9½
	Easter	30	5½
	John the Baptist	23	9½
	Michaelmas	11*l.* 11	5½

Also, for castleward 8½*d.* at the term of the nativity of St. John the Baptist.

Also, Cowmale 8*s.* 9*d.* at Michaelmas term.

FURTHER IN THE WAPENTAKE OF LONNESDALE.

Stapilterum.—The abbot of Fourneux holds three carves of land by estimation, in Stapilterum,[44] in fee-farm, paying yearly at the four terms forty shillings.

Skerton.—The same abbot holds at Skerton sixteen acres called Bonneflat[45] in socage, paying yearly at Easter and Michaelmas terms four shillings.[46]

Bolton.—The same abbot [holds] at Bolton three acres of land and half an acre of meadow in socage, paying yearly at the four terms sixpence.[47]

The same abbot holds at Bolton nineteen acres of land, four

[44] Staplethorn.—*Birch.* [45] Conesland in Bewmont.—*Ibid.*
[46] Twenty-five acres, six shillings and eightpence.—*Ibid.*
[47] Thirty acres, six shillings and eightpence.—*Ibid.*

Vluerston. Idm Abbas ten^{9} med ville de Vluerston cũ mẽbris p xij^{a} p^{t} feodi milit^{e} et p warda castr^{9} t̃. Nat J. bapt. x^{d}.

Kellet. Robtus de holand miles ten^{9} iij caruc. ter^{9} in Kellet infer^{9} p fuianc^{9} administrand in offic^{9} batti reg^{e} et wappen. de lonnesdale r. p ann^{9} t̃. Michis ex comf que dj Cowmale ix^{s} viij^{d}.

Claghton. Willus Doggeson ten^{9} j bou ter^{9} in Claghton in socag r. p ann^{9} iiij t̃. vt supra et releu.

Johes de Croft de Dalton ten^{9} ij bou et ij p^{t} j bou ter^{9} ibm in socag r. p ann^{9} iiij t̃. vt supra xij^{d} et potur^{9} et releu vt supra.

Henr^{9} de Croft ten^{9} iij bou t̃er ibm in socag r. p ann^{9} iiij t̃. vt supra xvij^{d} et sec^{t} com. et wap. releu et potur^{9} vt supra.

Edm de hornebye ten^{9} iij bou ter^{9} ibm in socag r. p ann^{9} iiij t̃. vt supra xvij^{d} et sec^{t} com. et wap. releu et potur^{9} vt supra.

Bolton. Prior Lancastr^{9} ten^{9} xl acr. ter^{9} p iiij p^{t} ville de Bolton in socag r. p ann^{9} iiij t̃. vt supra ix^{s} x^{d} sec^{t} com. et wap. releu et potur^{9} vt supra.

acres of meadow called Wodehulme in socage, paying yearly at the four terms twelve pence.

Ulverston.—The same abbot holds a moiety of the vill of Ulverston with members, for the twelfth part of a knight's fee, and for castleward, at the term of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, tenpence.

Kellet.—Robert de Holande, knight, holds three carves of land in Lower Kellet by serjeanty of administering the office of bailiff of the king, and [suit to] the wapentake of Lonnesdale, paying yearly at Michaelmas term, of grant, what is called Cow-male nine shillings and eightpence.

Claghton.—William Doggeson holds one oxgang of land in Claghton in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above [a blank] and relief.

John de Crofte of Dalton holds two oxgangs and two parts of one oxgang of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above, twelve pence, and puture, and relief as above.

Henry de Croft holds three oxgangs of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above seventeen pence, and suit to the county and wapentake, relief and puture as above.

Edmund de Hornebye holds three oxgangs of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above seventeen pence, and suit to the county and wapentake, relief and puture as above.

Bolton.—The prior of Lancaster holds forty acres of land for the fourth part of the vill of Bolton in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above nine shillings and tenpence, suit to the county and wapentake, relief and puture as above.

Joħes Williamson ten⁹ ij acr. ter⁹ iƀm in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. vt supra ij^d releu̅ potur⁹ vt supra.

Cecill de Sotheworth ten⁹ xl acr. ter⁹ et prat̃ iƀm in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. vt supra viij^s viij^d sect̃ com. et wap. releu̅ potur⁹ vt sup^a.

Sidodra de Calholme ten⁹ j acr. iƀm in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. vt supra reł et pot̃ vt supra.

Joħes de Barton ten⁹ x acr. ter⁹ iƀm in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. vt supra xviij^d reł sect̃ com. et wap. et pot̃ vt supra.

Joħes fił Simõis de Bolton ten⁹ xl acr. ter⁹ iƀm in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. vt supra v^s vj^d sect̃ com. et wap. potur⁹ vt supra.

Joħes fił Ric̃i de Caldefielde ten⁹ v acr. ter⁹ iƀm in socag̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. vt supra x^d releu̅ et potur⁹ vt supra.

Jacobus fił Wiłłi Jamesson ten⁹ viij acr. ter⁹ iƀm in soc̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. ij^d releu̅ et potur⁹ vt supra.

Jacobus Hose ten⁹ viij acr. ter⁹ iƀm in soc̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. vj^d reł et potur⁹ vt supra.

Adam Gilbartson ten⁹ x acr. ter iƀm in soc̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. vij^d releu̅ et potur⁹ vt supra.

Joħes de Wodeholme ten⁹ iij acr. ter⁹ iƀm in soc̃ r. ꝑ ann⁹ iiij t̃. iij^d releu̅ et potur⁹ vt supra.

John Williamson holds two acres of land there [Bolton] in socage, paying yearly at the four terms twopence, relief [and] puture as above.

Cecil de Sotheworth holds sixty acres of land and meadow there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above eight shillings and eightpence, suit to the county and wapentake, relief, puture, &c.

Sidodra de Calholme holds one acre of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above, relief, and puture, &c.

John de Barton holds ten acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above eighteen pence, relief, suit to the county and wapentake, and puture, &c.

John, son of Simon de Bolton, holds forty acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms as above five shillings and sixpence, suit to the county and wapentake, puture, &c.

John, son of Richard de Caldefielde, holds five acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms, &c., tenpence, relief and puture, &c.

James, son of William Jamesson holds eight acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms, &c., twopence, relief and puture, &c.

James Hose holds eight acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms sixpence, relief and puture, &c.

Adam Gilbartson holds ten acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms sevenpence, relief and puture, &c.

John de Wodeholme holds three acres of land there [Bolton] in socage, paying yearly at the four terms threepence, relief and puture, &c.

Willus Jordanson ten⁹ x acr. ter⁹ ib̄m in soc⁹ r. p ann⁹ iiij t̄. x^d releu⁹ et potur⁹ vt supra.

Joh̄es Doggeson ten⁹ iij acr. ter⁹ ib̄m in socag⁹ r. p ann⁹ iiij t̄. vj^d releu⁹ et potur⁹ vt supra.

Thomas de Hakelaker ten⁹ ij acr. ter⁹ ib̄m in soc⁹ r. p ann⁹ iiij t̄. vj^d releu⁹ et potur⁹ vt supra.

Joh̄es fil Tho⁹ de Rommesbouth ten⁹ x acr. ter⁹ ib̄m in socag⁹ r. p ann⁹ iiij t̄. x^d releu⁹ et potur⁹ vt supra.

Johanna, Smythes wyfe, ten⁹ d̄. acr. ter⁹ ib̄m in soc⁹ r. p ann⁹ iiij t̄. ij^d et potur⁹ vt supra.

Joh̄es de Claph̄m ten⁹ j acr. ter⁹ ib̄m in soc⁹ r. p ann⁹ iiij t̄ iij^d releu⁹ et potur⁹ vt supra.

Joh̄es de Haryngton ten⁹ xij acr. ter⁹ ib̄m in soc⁹ r. p ann⁹ iiij t̄. xvj^d releu⁹ et potur⁹ vt supra.

Willus de Slene ten⁹ vj acr. terr⁹ in soc⁹ r. p ann⁹ iiij t̄. vj^d p om̄ibus et releu⁹.

Cokerham. Abbas de Laycester red̄ dño p emend̄ pan⁹ et fuic⁹ cū vic⁹ fc^a p carr̄ Th⁹ nup com⁹ lanc. vj^s viij^d t̄. Michis.

Ellehale. Tho. de Twenge ten⁹ ij caruc. ter⁹ in Ellehale, d̄ caruc. ter⁹ in Scotford p fuic⁹ iiij^te pt̄e feod̄ milit̄e r. p ann⁹ t̄. Nat̄ J. bapt̄ xx^d viz. p warda castri.

William Jordanson holds ten acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms tenpence, relief and puture, &c.

John Doggeson holds three acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms sixpence, relief and puture, &c.

Thomas de Hakelaker holds two acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms sixpence, relief and puture, &c.

John, son of Thomas de Rommesbouth [? Romeshawe] holds ten acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms tenpence, relief and puture, &c.

Johanna or [Joan], Smythe's wife holds half an acre of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms twopence, and puture, &c.

John de Clapham holds one acre of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms threepence, relief and puture, &c.

John de Haryngton holds twelve acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms sixteen pence, relief and puture, &c.

William de Slene holds six acres of land there in socage, paying yearly at the four terms sixpence for all [demands], and relief.

Cokerham.—The abbot of Laycester pays to the lord for the amending [assise] of bread and ale made by charter of Thomas late Earl of Lancaster, six shillings and eightpence at Michaelmas term.

Ellehale.—Thomas de Twenge [or Twyns] holds two carves of land in Ellehale, half a carve of land in Scotford, by service of a fourth part of a knight's fee, paying yearly at the term of the nativity of John the Baptist twenty pence, viz., for castleward.

Sum̃ red iiij^{li} ix^{s} vij^{d}.

Inde t̃.
- Natal dño .... xix^{a} viij^{d} ob. q3
- pasc̃ ..... xxj^{s} viij^{d} ob. q3
- Nat̃ J. bapt̃ .... xix^{s} viij^{d} ob. q3
- Michis ..... xxviij^{s} iiij^{d} ob. q3

Itm p̄ ward castr^{9} ij^{s} vj^{d} t̃ Nat. J. bapt.

Itm Cowmale ix^{s} viij^{d} t̃. Michis.

ADHUC WAPPEN: DE LONNESDALE.

Warton. Maria de sco Paulo comitisse Pembroch ten^{9} j car. ter^{9} vij^{d} ob. Jolandreman iij caruc. ter^{9} in Warton in lyndeheued j caruc. ter^{9} in berwicke v^{d} j car. ter^{9} Cornford Thos de Roos ten^{9} j car. ter^{9} in Jolanercoyners v^{d} Margeria de Crofte d̄ car. ter^{9} ij^{d} ob. in Siluerdale.

Johes de Crofte j caruc. ter^{9} v^{d} in Tikwitmyre Adomarus Darcye j car. ter^{9} in Whitinton p̄ fuic̃ d̄. feod et vj^{te} pt̄e j feod milit̄e r. p̄ ann^{9} ij^{s} vj^{d} t̃. nat̃. J. bapt. p̄ warda castri.

Whitinton. Adomarus Darcy r. dño p̄ dca car. ter^{9} in Whitinton vt supra iij^{s} iiij^{d} iiij t̃. et sec̃ com. et wap. et potur^{9}

Willus de Morthinge j car. ter^{9} et Johes de hodleston j car. in Whitinton q^{9} sunt ten^{9} p̄ fuic̃ mil vt supra et sec̃ com. et wap.

Sum of the Rent, 4*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

		s.	*d.*
Whereof at the terms	Christmas	19	$8\frac{3}{4}$
	Easter	21	$8\frac{3}{4}$
	Nativity of John Baptist	19	$8\frac{3}{4}$
	Michaelmas	28	$4\frac{3}{4}$

Also, for castleward 2*s.* 6*d.* at the nativity of John Baptist.

Also, Cowmale 9*s.* 8*d.* at Michaelmas term.

FURTHER IN THE WAPENTAKE OF LONNESDALE.

Warton.—Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke, holds one carve of land, sevenpence halfpenny; Jolanderman, three carves of land in Warton and Lyndeheued, one carve of land in Berwick, fivepence; one carve of land in Cornford; Thomas de Roos holds one carve of land in Jolanercoyners, one penny; Margery de Croft, half a carve of land, twopence halfpenny, in Silverdale.

John de Crofte, one carve of land, fivepence, in Tikwitmyre; Adomar Darcye one carve of land in Whitinton, by service of half a fee and the sixth part of one knight's fee, paying yearly two shillings and sixpence at the term of the nativity of John the Baptist for castleward.

Whitinton.—Adomar Darcy pays to the lord for the said carve of land in Whitinton, as above, three shillings and fourpence at the four terms, and suit to the county and wapentake, and puture.

William de Morthinge one carve of land, and John de Hodleston one carve in Whitinton, which are held by knight's service as above,

molin fulr᷑ de loon r. sol᷑ p ann᷑ xx^{s} t̃. pasc᷒ et michis u^{l} hic q3 oĩo psor [?] et in casu.

Lancaster. Johes laur᷑ de Assheton ten᷑ iiij acr. j rod̃ ter᷑ vij^{d} ob. q3 Prior lanc. j acr. iij^{d} Johes laurens de lancastr᷑ ij acr. vj^{d} Johes mercer ij acr. et d̃. vij^{d} ob. Robtus de bolron ij acr. vj^{d} Willus fil Ade Symondesson iij acr. et d̃. x^{d} ob. Robtus de Wasshington ij rod̃ j^{d} ob. Cecill relict̃ Johis Cort j acr. iij^{d}. Robtus Cooke j acr. j rod̃ iij^{d} ob. q3. Willus de Slene j acr. iij^{d}. Willus de Balerston j acr. iij^{d} viz in le milnefelde r. p quali3 acr. iij^{d} et sic p ann᷑ in toto vt supra ij t̃.

Warton. P᷑ xx^{s} quos vill de Warton r. sol dño p ass. pan᷒ et fuic᷒ ii^{li} q3 in manu marie de sc̃o paulo ad firm᷒ de dño rege et tũ quiet̃ p ostenc᷒ clam᷒ in itin̄e.

Sum̃ redd̃ viij^{s} iiij^{d}.

Ind̃ t̃.

Natal dño.....	x^{d}	p᷑t xx^{s} de molo de loon.
Pasc᷒	iij^{s} iiij^{d}	et p᷑ut xx^{s} de vill de warton
J. bapt̃	x^{d}	non cont̃ infra sum̃am.
Michis	iij^{s} iiij^{d}	

Itm p ward̃ castr᷑ ij^{s} vj^{d} t̃. Nat̃ J. bapt̃.

and suit to the county and wapentake, and to the fulling-mill of Loon, rendering payment yearly, twenty shillings at Easter and at Michaelmas terms, or all that which proceeds and by chance [?].

Lancaster.—John Laurence, of Assheton, holds four acres one rod of land, eightpence three farthings; the prior of Lancaster, one acre, threepence; John Laurence, of Lancaster, two acres, sixpence; John [the] mercer, two acres and a half, sevenpence halfpenny; Robert de Bolron, two acres, sixpence; William, son of Adam Symondesson, three acres and a half, tenpence halfpenny; Robert de Wasshington, two rods, three halfpence; Cecily, relict of John Cort, one acre, threepence; Robert Cooke, one acre one rod, threepence three farthings; William de Slene, one acre, threepence; William de Balerston [? Balderston], one acre, threepence; viz., in the Milne field, paying for each acre threepence, and so yearly for all as above, at the two terms.

Warton.— [? Received] twenty shillings which the villagers of Warton render payment to the lord for the assise of bread and ale, 2*l.* which is in the hand of Mary de St. Paul [countess of Pembroke], to farm, of the lord the king, &c.

Sum of the Rent, 8*s.* 4*d.*

		s.	d.	
Whereof at the terms	Christmas.... .	0	10	20*s.* of the mill of Loon and 20*s.* of the vill of Warton, not contained in the sum.
	Easter	3	4	
	John Baptist..	0	10	
	Michaelmas ...	3	4	

Also for castleward 2*s.* 6*d.* at the term of the nativity of John Baptist.

WAPPEN: DE LONNESDALE.

Sum̃ ređđ totius wappen. xxxj^{li} xx^{d}.

Inde t̃.

Natał dñi	lv^{s} ij^{d} q$\frac{3}{}$
Pasc$^{?}$	vij^{li} xj^{s} vij^{d} ob. q$\frac{3}{}$
J. Bapt̄	lv^{s} ij^{d} q$\frac{3}{}$
Michis.....	xvij^{li} xix^{s} viij^{d} ob. q$\frac{3}{}$

Sum̃ warđ castr$^{?}$ v^{s} viij^{d} ob.

Sum̃ del Cowmale xviij^{s} v^{d}

(Finis.)

WAPENTAKE OF LONNESDALE.

Sum of the Rent of the whole Wapentake, 31*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

		s.	*d.*
Whereof at the terms	Christmas	55	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	Easter ..... 7*l.*	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$
	John Baptist	55	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	Michaelmas .....17*l.*	19	$8\frac{3}{4}$

Sum of the castleward, 5*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

Sum of the cowmale, 18*s.* 5*d.*

(The End.)

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[48] Members of Newton-in-Makerfield: Lauton (Lowton), Kenean (Kenyon), Sudworth (Southworth), Brebury (Arbury) Croft, Middleton, Hoghton, Goldburn, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Haydock, Billinge-with-Winstanley, Orrell, Pemberton, Adbursham, Hindley, Ins (Ince), Wigan, Winwick-with-Holms (Hulme).

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[49] Members of Warrington: Sankey, Penketh, Rixton, Glazebrook, Culcheth, Tildesley, Pennington, Bedford, Atherton, Halsall, Ince, Lydiate-with-Eggergarth, Barton, and Thornton.

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[50] Members of Widnes: Appelton, Croenton, Wolston Great and Little, Eccleston, Sutton, Rainhill, Cundesley (Knowsley), Roby, Huyton, Torbock, Kirkby, Little Crossby, Maghull, and Astley.

No. III.—CUSTOM ROLL AND RENTAL OF THE MANOR OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 1422.

IN the year 1822, the late Dr. Hibbert [afterwards Dr. Hibbert-Ware], F.R.S., &c., read before the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, in Edinburgh, a dissertation entitled "Illustration of the Customs of a Manor in the North of England during the Fifteenth Century," which was printed in their Volume of Transactions for that year. Dr. Hibbert subsequently printed separately as an Appendix, "The Custom Roll and Rental of Ashton-under-Lyne,"—the manor referred to in his paper,—which was not inserted in the society's transactions on account of its great length; and of this Appendix he states, "a very few copies were printed for private circulation." As this record, in its printed form, is exceedingly rare, it has been thought desirable to reprint it in the present volume, with this difference, that originally it was an Appendix to the Dr.'s dissertation, now it is the text, and Dr. Hibbert's observations follow in the form of notes.

Dr. Hibbert states that he possessed a copy only of the original, in which the orthography had not been preserved. This copy was formerly in the possession of one of his ancestors, but at the earnest solicitation of the family most concerned it was presented to them. The documents were collected in what was called "a book," and they are here reprinted from the Appendix already referred to.

CUSTOM-ROLL *and* RENTAL *of the Manor of Assheton-under-Lyne, printed verbatim from a transcript in the possession of* Dr. Hibbert, *entitled, "A Copy of an Old Manuscript, possessione* Jonæ Harrop de Barsley *anno* 1749. *Nunc possessione Ralf. Assheton. Bar. de Middelton."*[51]

AT the feast of Martyn in Wynter, the year of the King Henry (the sixth after the conquest) the First,[52] all the tenants of the lordship of Assheton-under-line, taking their tenements to farm for 20 wynter terme, at John of Assheton, knight, the whiche came out of Normandy at the same feast, with all the services, customs, and usages, as after is in this same book written and rehearsed, and as it has been used and customed of old time; and every man to pay his farm at two times in the year, as the rental of this said book makes mention.

The service of the said tenants is this, y^{t} they shall give their pressents at Yole; every present to such a value as it is written and sett in the rental; and the lord shall feed al his said tenants and their wifes upon Yole Day at ye dinner, if them like for to come; but the saied tenants and their wifes, though it be for their ease not to come, they shal send neither man nor woman in their name, but if he be their son other their daughter dwellyng with them, unto the dinner. For the Lord is not bounden to feed save al only the gud man and the good wife. Also every tenant that plough has, shall plow two days, and he that half plough has shall plow a day, whether the Lord be leiver in wheat seeding other in lenten seeding; and every tenant harrow a day with their harrow in seed-

[51] It is to be lamented that the ancient orthography of the manuscript has not been faithfully preserved; but I prefer following the transcript rather than correct any error of this description that cannot be confirmed by a reference to the original document.—*S. H.*

[52] Wednesday, November 11th, 1422. This feast is the anniversary of the ordination of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, usually described in records as "St. Martin in Winter."—*Ed.*

ing time when they bin charged. And they shall cart every tenant ten cartful of turve fro Doneammoss, Eone [? unto] Ashton, and shear four days in harvest, and carte a day corne; and they shall pay a principal at their death, that is, to wit, the best beast they have, which other deed [?] next after Holy Kirk.

Also the said tenants shall muller [pay toll for grinding] their corne growing upon the said tenements at the Lords milne to the sixteenth vessel, and they shall go to none other milne to muller their corn growing on their tenements, but to the Lords milne; and if they buy corn, the which is dryed with the Lords ffewel, they shall muller it at the Lords milne to the 16th vessel, and all other corn that they buy they shall muller to the Lovesucken,[53] which is to the 24th vessel, and go to none other milne if the corn be brought within the said Lordship.

This is the whole rental of tenants at will of the said Lordship of Assheton, and the value of their presents at Yole, the year and day aforesaid, the which rent shall be payed at 2 terms of the year, that is for to wit, the ton half at the ffeast of St John Baptist, and tother half at the ffeast of St Martyn ith Wynter.

Rentale tenent. ad voluntatem de dom^o^ de Assheton, anno Regni Regis Hen^r^ Sexti primo.

Magot, that was the wife of Richard of Hadfield, has taken that place which her husband held to the Dome terme, with the services, customes, and usages that longes to the tenants of the said Lordshippe of Assheton, yielding yearly for the said place at the feasts of Midsummer and Martinmas, 39 shillings and 6*d.* and at ye Yole aforesaid, a present to the value of 20 pence.

John of Hollinworth has taken the place that he held with the saied service, customes, and usages, yielding yearly therefore at

[53] *Soken* is the miller's toll. "Great soken had this miller." Love-soken is a favour-soken, paying for 24 measures the soken or multure for 16.—*Ed.*

the feasts aforesaid, 38 shillings and 2*d.* and at the Yole, a present to the value of 16 pence.

Chrystopher the Vernon, has taken certain land within Shepley, and in Doneam Moss, with the service of 4 days sheering, paying yearly 15 shillings and 4 pence.

William the Walker has taken the tenement that he ere held, and the moorhey in the ryecroft, with the service, customs, and usages aforesaid, yielding yearly, at the feasts aforesaid, 22 shillings and 10 pence, and at the Yole a present the value of 8 pence.

Robert the Walker has taken the tenement that he ere held, with the services, customs, and usages aforesaid, yielding yearly, at the feasts aforesaid 22 shillings and 10 pence, and for the Walk Miln 26 shillings and 8*d.* and at Yole a present to the value of 12*d.*

John of the Edge has taken the land lying to the miln, with the service and customs aforesaid, yielding yearly, at the feasts aforesaid, 13 shillings and 4 pence, and a present at Yole to the value ——

Roger Unton has taken the place that Jack Coke held, except the land that lyes beyond the fold that Richard Unton holds, yeilding yearly a whole service and 10 shillings and a ——— present.

Roger le Smith, for a meadow in the over Ryecroft field, 3 shillings and 4*d.*

Syssot, that was the wife of Patrick, for a house and garden at the miln, she shall shear 4 days in harvest, and she shall give a principal at her dying; and for her term, she shall pay 2 shillings, and a present at Yole, to the value of 4*d.*

Malkyn, y^{t} was the wife of Dicon Hoggerson, for her tenem^{t} at the milne, 4*d.*

Merget of Stayley, for the kilne, 5 shillings.

Robert of Chadwick, for his tenement he shall do the service as other cottages done, and pay 5 shillings, and a present to the value of 4*d.*

Alys, that was Pole wife, the same service for a cottage, and shall pay 12*d.* and a present, the value 4*d.*

Marget of Stanley, the same service, and 2 shilling and a present, ye value 4*d.*

Syssot, that was the wife of Dycon Wilson, the same service and 2 shilling, and a present to the value 4*d.*

Alys Hanson, the same service and 2 shilling, and a present to the value 4*d.*

Nanne of the Windebank, the same service and 2*s.* and a present to the value of 4*d.*

Thos. of White Leigh, the same service and 5 shillings, and a present, the value 4*d.*

John Ffulsstaffe, for his cottage, a service and 4 shillings, for Lusley 2*d.*

The same John, for lands in Colwel, 12 shillings.

Elyn Wilkyn doghter, for her cottage, a service and 2 shillings.

Robyn Ffulsstaffe, a whole service, the present 14*d.* and 32*s.* and 6*d.*, for Lusley 2*d.*

The wife of Peryn, for her cottage, a service and 2*s.*

Elyn of Hulme, for her cottage, a service and 2*s.*

William of Buckley, for a cottage, a service and 2*s.*

Nanne, that was the wife of Robyn Jackson, for a cottage, a service and 2*s.*

Jone, that was the wife of Atkyn Tumson, for a cottage, a service and 2*s.*

William Somaster, for a cottage, a service and 2*s.*

William Richards son of Bardsley, for a cottage, a service and 2*s.*

John of Haworth, for a cottage a service and 2 shillings.

Roger the Smith, for a cottage, a service and 20*s.* and 5*d.*

Syssot, that was the wife of Thomas the Cook, a service and 6*s.* and 8*d.*

Robert Unton, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 10*d.* and 7*s.* and 6*d.* For Lusley ——

Jenkyn Cocker, for his tenement and croft at the town end that Richard of Oldome held, 20*s.*

Hobbe Adamson, for his tenement, a whole service and the pressent 12*d.*, and 11*s.* and 6*d.*

Roger the Baxter, for a cottage, a service and 8*s*. and 2*d*.

The same Roger for land in Wollowe, 25*s*.

The same Roger for the bake house, 6*s*. and 8*d*.

Robyn Somayster, for his cottage and the vyner stedes, a service and 2*s*.

Adam of the Holde, for a cottage, a service and 4*s*.

William the Arrowsmith, for a cottage, a service and 4*s*.

Marget, that was the wife of John the Hind, for a cottage, a service, and 2*s*.

Roger the Smyth, for the smithey, 2*s*.

John Spakeman, for a cottage, a service and 2*s*.

Jak the Spencer, bailey, shall answer of the profits and the farms of the booths, the shops and the mealhouse, 10*s*.

The same John Spencer, bailey, shall answer of the profits of the toll, of the fairs, and ye markets.

Elyn the Rose, for a cottage, a service and 2*s*.

Jenkyn of the Wood, for his tenement, a whole service and the present at (Yole) 12*d*. and the (farm) at 20*s*. and 6*d*.

The same Jkn. for his holding in the basket feilds, 13*s*. and 4*d*.

Richard Unton, for his tenement and the Rhodes feild in the Thanes Kerr, and for land that was Jak the Cook's, by the pool, 26*s*. and 8*d*.

William of Bardesley, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 10*d*. and the farm 28*s*. and 10*d*.

John of Hogh, for his tenement, the service of 4 days shereing and a principal, the farm 14*s*.

William of the Woodfield, for his cottage, a service, the present 6*d*. His farm Hanlawe 16*s*. and 4*d*., for Lusley 4*d*.

Thomas Robynson, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 15*d*. the farm 36*s*. and 2*d*., for Lusley 7*d*.

Raufie Bardesley, a whole service, the present 15*d*. the farm 34*s*. and 6*d*., for L. 6*d*. [perhaps Lusley.—T. P.]

William the Cocker, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 14*d*. the farm 27*s*. and 8*d*., and for L. 8*d*.

Rich^{d}. de Bardesley of Hurst, the over end of the old thane's kerr, the which the lord marled x^{s}.

Jack Johnson, for his tenement, a whole service, the present x^{d}. the farm 29*s*. and 6*d*., for L. 16*d*.

William of Bardisley of Hazlehurst, a whole service, the present 20*d*. the farm 2*s*. 6*d*., for L. 7*d*.

William of the Wood feild, for a lond at Erley, 4*s*.

John of Heghrode, for an intake in the Bastall, 2*s*.

The same John, for William feild, 10*s*.

Thomlyn of the Leghes of Hazlehurst, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 15*d*. the farm 32*s*. and 2*d*. for L. 4*d*.

Richard the Smith, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 15*d*. the farm 34*s*. and 8*d*. for L. 4*d*.

Richard of Bardesley of Hurst, for the old thanes Carr, 30*s*.

Hugh of Gaytcliffe, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 6*d*. the farm 8*s*. 6*d*. for L. 4*d*.

Jack the Mercer, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 9*d*. the farm 8*s*. and 6*d*., for L. 6*d*.

Jak the Spencer, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 9*d*. the farm 17*s*. and 6*d*., for L. 2*d*.

The same for Hobryding, 6*s*. and 8*d*.

John of Lyngards, a whole service, the present 9*d*. the farm 17*s*. and 6*d*., for L. 8*d*.

Thomas Sanderson, for his tenement a whole service, the present 8*d*. the farm 25*s*. and 6*d*. for L. 7*d*.

Robyn Sanderson, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 12*d*. the farm 33*s*. and 6*d*., for L. 4*d*.

Jak le Mercer, for Wollawe, 18*s*.

Robyn Robynson, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 10*d*. the farm 29*s*. and 2*d*.

Tomlyn Diconson, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 6*d*., the farm 7*s*. and 6*d*., for L. 4*d*.

Nichol Saunderson, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 6*d*. the farm 16*s*. and 2*d*., for L. 2*d*.

John Saunderson, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 7*d*. the farm 11*s*. and 6*d*., for L. 5*d*.

Jak the Hind, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 8*d*. the farm 19*s*. and 6*d*., for L. 6*d*.

Wilkyn Robynson, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 13*d.* the farm 29*s.* and 6*d.* for L. x^{d}.

Jak of the Leghes, for two parts of Mossley, a whole service, the present 20*d.* the farm 39*s.* and 6*d.* for L. 6*d.*

The same Jak for Knolle's Meadow, and the hay croft, 5*s.*

The same Jak for certain land in the Moor Hey, 6*s.* and 8*d.*

Adam Wilson, for his tenement, 4 days [? shearing] and a principal, the farm 20*s.* and 4*d.*

The wife of Wilkyn Atkynson, and John, her son, for her tenement, a whole service, the present 12*d.* the farm 28*s.* 8*d.* for L. 9*d.*

John the Slater, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 8*d.* the farm 16*s.* and 6*d.* for L. 8*d.*

James of Meltham, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 15*d.* the farm 36*s.* and 6*d.* for L. 11*d.*

Richard Lyngards, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 9*d.* the farm 21*s.* and 6*d.* for L. x^{d}.

Dycon Wilkynson, for hys tenement, a whole service, the present 8*d.* the farm 14*s.* and 6*d.* for L. x^{d}.

William Sclatter, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 6*d.* the farm 10*s.* and 6*d.* for L. 2*d.*

Rauf Johnson, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 8*d.* the farm 16*s.* and 6*d.* for L. 6*d.*

Roger the Cropper, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 9*d.* the farm 22*s.* and 6*d.* for L. 8*d.*

William the Walker, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 8*d.* the farm 15*s.* and 2*d.* for L. 4*d.*

Thomas of Meltham, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 15*d.* the farm 38*s.* and 8*d.* for L. 2*d.*

Rauf of Curtnal, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 14*d.* the farm 41*s.* and 10*d.* for L. 10*d.*

Robert the Wright, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 20*d.* the farm 56*s.* and 11*d.* for L. x^{d}.

Dycon Robynson, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 8*d.* the farm 22*s.* for L. 6*d.*

Adam of Bardesley, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 9*d.* the farm 19*s.* and 6*d.* for L. 5*d.*

Richard of Bardesley, for Holden, 16*d.*

Robin the Cropper, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 15*d.* the farm 36*s.*

John Burdytan, for his tenement, a whole service, the present x^{d}. the farm 23*s.* and 6*d.*

Thurstan of Bardesley, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 7*d.* the farm 15*s.* and 6*d.*

Robert le Wright, for Wollawe 13*s.* and 4*d.*

George of Bardesley, for his tenement, a whole service, the present x^{d}. the farm 26*s.* and 4*d.*

Christopher of Bardesley, for the More that he haldes, 2*s.* and 6*d.*

William of the Cross, for his tenement, with two Doles of the Dede Carr, a whole service, the present 7*d.* the farm 13*s.* and 10*d.*

William of Cowleshagh, for his tenement, a whole service, the present 6*d.* the farm 9*s.* and 6*d.*

Thomas of Claydon, for lands that he holdes within Taunton, 3*s.*

John the Byron, Knyght, for Whitworth Lands in Droyladen, during the lifes of Richard Unton, and Alice, his wife, the rent yearly xx^{l}.

Thomas Curtnal, for a barn in the town of Assheton, 2*s.* and 6*d.*

John of the Edge, for both the corn mills, to pay at Saint Holyn Day and Myghelmas, and the Lord to hald up the milns at his costes, as it has been customed, the farm at the days aforesaid, 16*s.* and 4*d.*

Thomas of the Leghes, and Syssot, that was the wife of Dycon of Hollinworth, for the 'tone half of the intake in Palden Wood, 13*s.* and 4*d.*

The same Thomas of the Leghes, for an intake besyde Alt Hey, 10*s.*

John of the Winterbotham, for the marled earth next Rhodes Fields, for ten yeare terme, the farm 26*s.* and 8*d.*

John of Ainsworth, for the Rydde Legh, 9*s.* and 6*d.*

Richard of Lyngards, for the lond that Thomlyn Cropper marled in Alt Hey, for this xx year, the farm 19*s.* and 8*d.*

Syssot, that was the wife of Jak of Barsley, for a cottage in the parke, a service, the farm 2*s.*

A place of lond in Wordel in Rachedall, the farm 20*s.*

Christopher of Belfeild, for lond in Clegge in Rachedall, 15*s.*— the which land was afterward changed for the Coppydhurst in Oldome pareshe.

The place that was Ranlyn's of Ashton, 13*s.* 4*d.*

John of Assheton, 22*s.*

Thomas of Cloghed, for the Soureker, 4*s.* and 4*d.*

William of Lawton, 5*s.*

The third part of Mossley, xx shillings.

The turvery of Asheton Moss by estimation yearly, 5 pounds.

Pr. John Buron for parcel of the moss, 16*s.*

For the Heath Barn and croft, 4*s.*

The Gyst Ale of the Town of Assheton.

Mergret, that was the wife of Hobbe the Kynge, for hyr fine, 3*s.* and 4*d.*

Hobbe Adamson for his fine, 3*s.* and 4*d.*

Roger the Baxter for his fine, 3*s.* and 4*d.*

Robert Somayster for his fine, 3*s.* and 4*d.*

Jenkyn of the Wode for his fine, 3*s.* and 4*d.*

Thomas of Curtnall for his fine, 3*s.* 4*d.*

The tolle of the fairs and the market by estimation, 2 marke.

The courts and the fines by estimation, 40*s.*

The serviz of all the tenants by estimation ——

The londs and the tenements, the which is had within the lordship of Assheton for term of life.

Rauf of Assheton, and Robyn of Ashton, have the Sour Carr-

guld Rode and stane rynges, for terme of their lives. Rauf of the gifte of John Assheton, Knyghte, the elder, and Robyn of the gifte of John Asshton, Knyghte, the younger, the farm. The same Rauf and Robyn have a place in the town of Ashton, and the garden thereto longing, for terme of their lifes, the farm.

John the Cook has a tenement in the town of Ashton, for the term of life, the farm.

John of the *Wood* has a parcel of the Basketfeild, for the terme of life, the farm.

Richard Unton has a house and a croft in Ashton, the farm.

The third part of Mosseley.

The free tenants that maken fine yearly, for the making of the milne, were, &c.

The place of Shepley pays every year 16*d.*

The place of Richard of Moston in Auden Shagh, 16*d.*

The place of Nichol of Hurst, 16*d.*

The extent of the Demesnes of Assheton, and the park yearly over the *rep'se.*

Rental Liber. Tenent. de Dom° de Assheton sub Limâ, anno Suprando. solvend. ad sex Terminos ann. &c.

	s.	*d.*
Raulin of the Wood, and his for their londs in Audenshaw, the which were William of Aldwinshagh's	3	6
The Heir of Rich^d. of Moston, for his londs in Aldwinshagh	3	6
Richard the Hunt and Wilkyn Tyrr for an intake.	0	3
Richard the Hunt for the half of Beckingham Field	4	0
The Heir of Piers of Shepley, for Shepley	3	7
Robert of the Rasbotham, for the Rasbotham	0	5
John of the Heghrode for his tenements	7	1

	s.	d.
The Heir of Thos. of Stavely for the *bestal* and hurst	2	1
The same Heir for the Three Houses	0	6
The same Heir of Stavely, and the Heir of Thomas of Trafford, & others, for Ashton Lands & Palden Wood	4	0
Thomas of the Leghes, John of the Knolles, Richard of Hollinworth, John of the Aspenhagh for their tenements in Leghes	0	6
The Heir of Adam of Leghes for his tenement in Leghes	0	10
The same Heir of Adam of the Leghes for an Intake in Palden Wood	3	4
John of the Knolles for the Rhodesfield	6	10
The same John for his part of an Intake in Paulden Wood	4	6
Richard of Hollinworth for his part of an Intake in Palden Wode	4	6
John of the Aspinhalgh, and his wife, for y^{r} part of an Intake in Palden Wood	4	6
Adam of Fetlawe for the light Birches	1	0
The Heir of Hobbe of the Lees for the Knolles	2	0
Adam Wilson Dogeson for the Blackenows	1	7¾
The Heir of William of Lusley for William Field. .	1	0
Richard of Bardesley for his tenement in Hurst	0	5
Nicol of Hurst for his tenement in Hurst	0	5
Thomas of Claydon for Taunton	3	6
Richard of Bardesley for Bardesley the Aspes of Limehurst	5	10
Peirs of Worsley for the Rughohs and the Woodfield	2	0
Richard the Byron, Knight, for the Woodhouse	1	0
The same Richard for Lond in Sunderland	0	6

	s.	d.
The Heir of Thomas of Hadfield, Knight, for Sunderland	2	0
Richard of Bardesley for Bardesley a	Rose.	

Som tot 4 £ 13d. ob 2²

Sum tot redditus 27 £ : 12s : 11¾d.
Absque Omnibus servitiis & excenuis, Anglice Presands.

Libi. Tenentes de termino Annunciatoris Beatæ Mariæ suprado, &c.

Nichus del Hurst pro tenemen suo in Hyrst	9d.
Richardus de Moston p ten. suo in Aldwinshagh	9d.
Petrus de Shepley p Shepley	7d. ob.
William de Aldwinshagh p ten. suo in Aldwinshagh.	9d.
Ricus fil. Johis. de Berdesly p ten. suo in Hyrst	1d. $\frac{60}{11}$
Robertus de Rasbotham Le Rasbotham	1d. $\frac{60}{11}$
Johes. del Heghrode p ten. suo	12d.
Thos. de Claydon p Taunton	6d.
William de Lusley pro William Feild	3d.
Thos. de Stanely p le Hyrst, ⋈	9d.
The same Thos. p le 3 Houses	3d.

Libi. tenent. de termo. Pentecost.

Petrus de Trafford p Alston Londes and Palden Wood	xd.
Idem Petrus de terra in Sherewinde	3d.
Heres Ade de Mossley p Aston Landes and Palden Wood	5d.
Adm. Wilson Doggeson p le Knolles	6d.
Heres Roberti le p Palden Wood and Ashton Londs	6d.
Adam de Tetlawe p light Birches	12d.

Thos. del Leghes and socii sui p lez leghes ..... 3*d.*
Adam del Leghes p lez nether Leghes..... 2*d.*

Libi. Tenent. de Termino Scti. Johis. Bapt.

Wills. de Aldwinshagh p ten. suo in Aldwinshagh 9*d.*
Ricus de Moston p ten. suo in Aldwinshagh ..... 9*d.*
Petrus de Shepley p Shepley..... ..... 7*d.* ob.
Ricus de Hunt p Half Beckingtonfield ..... 4*s.*
Robtus. de Rosbotham p Rosbotham ..... 1*d.* $\frac{00}{11}$
Johes dell Heghrod p ten. suis .....21*d.*
Wills. de Lusley p William Field..... 3*d.*
Ricus Fil. Johis. de Berdesley p ten. suo in Hyrst 1*d.* $\frac{00}{11}$
Nichus de Hyrst p ten. suo in Hyrst ..... 9*d.*
Ricus de Berdesley p les Aspes..... 2*ss.*
Idem Ricus p Old Alt ..... 9*d.*
Idem Ricus, p Bardesley .... 1*d.*Rosam.
Johes dell Knolles p Rhodes Feild..... 3*s.* 5*d.*
The same John for an Intake in Palden Wood 2*s.* 3*d.*
Ricus de Hollinworth, for an Intake in Palden Wood..... ..... 2*s.* & 3*d.*
Johes de Aspenhalgh, for an Intake in Palden Wood ..... 2*s.* & 3*d.*
Thos. of Stanely for three Houses..... 3*d.*
Ricus Byron miles p. le Woodhouse.....12*d.*
Idem Ricus p Sunderland .... 6*d.*
Thomas de Clayden p Taunton .... 6*d.*

Libi. tenent. de termino Scti Michid Archi.

William de Aldwinshagh p ten. suo in Aldwinshagh 9*d.*
Ricus de Moston p ten. suo in Aldwinshagh ..... 9*d.*
Petrus de Shepley, p Shepley ..... 7*d.* ob.
Johnes de Rasbothum, ℔ Rasbothum .... 1*d.* $\frac{00}{11}$

Johes del Heghrode, ℔ ten suo ..... 2*s.* 11*d.*
Willis de Lusley, ℔ William Feild .... 3*d.*
Adm. Wilson Doggeson, ℔ le Knolles..... . 6*d.* ob $\frac{00}{11}$
Adm. de Leghes for an Intake in Palden Legh..... .... 3*s.* 4*d.*
Thos. del Leghes for an Intake in Palden Legh .... 3*s.* 4*d.*
Ricus Fil. Johis de Berdesley, ℔ ten. suo in Hyrst ..... 1*d.* $\frac{00}{11}$
Nichus del Hyrst, ten. suo in Hyrst..... 9*d.*
Thos. de Clayden, ℔ Taunton..... ..... 2*s.*
Petrus de Worseley, ℔ le Rugheghs and Woodfield .... 2*s.*
Heres Thoms de Hatfield milit. ℔ Sunderland 2*s.*
Johes del Knolles, ℔ redy Legh..... 3*s.* 5*d.*
Idem Johes, for an Intake [in] Palden Wood. 2*s.* 4*d.*
Ricus de Hollingworth, for an Intake in Palden 2*s.* 3*d.*
Johes del Aspinhalgh, for an Intake in Palden 2*s.* 3*d.*

Libi. tenent. de termino Sancti Martini.

Ricus de Moston, ℔ ten suo in Aldwinshagh ..... 6*d.*
Petrus de Shepley, p Shepley ..... 12*d.*
Thomas de Staneley, ℔ three Houses ..... 3*d.*
Petrus de Trafford, ℔ terra in Sherewinde ..... 3*d.*
Idem Petrus, ℔ Alston Londs and Palden Wood. 10*d.*
Hæres Ade de Mosley, p Alston Londs and Palden Wood .. .. 5*d.*
Heres Robti Dane, ℔ Palden Wood and Alston Londs ..... 6*d.*
Thomas del Leghes and socii sui, p Lez Leghes... 3*d.*
Adm. del Leghes, p le nether Leghes ..... 6*d.*
Idem Adam, ℔ le Leghes ..... 2*d.*
Heres Roberti del Leghes, ℔ le Knolles ..... 2*s.*

Libi. tenent. de termo. Natal. Dmi.

Willielmus de Aldwinshagh, ꝑ ten. suo in Aldwinshagh ..... 9*d.*
Ricus de Moston, ꝑ ten. suo in Aldwinshagh..... 9*d.*
Ricus le Hunt, ꝑ William terre for an intake ... 3*d.*
Petrus de Shepley, p Shepley ..... 8*d.* ob.
Robertus de Rosbothum, ꝑ Rosbothum ..... 1*d.* $\frac{00}{11}$
Johannes del Heyrode, ꝑ ten. suis .....18*d.*
Willielmus de Lusley, ꝑ Willm. Feild..... ... 3*d.*
Thomas de Staneley, ꝑ three houses ..... 3*d.*
Idem Thomas, p le Bestal ..... 1*d.*
Adam Wilson Doggeson, p la Knolles ..... 6*d.*
Richardus Filius Johannes de Bardesley, p ten. suo in Hyrst ..... 1*d.* $\frac{00}{11}$
Nichus de Hyrst ꝑ ten. suo in Hyrst ..... 9*d.*
Thomas de Staveley, ꝑ ten. le Hyrst ..... 9*d.*
Thoˢ. de Clayden, ꝑ Taunton ..... 6*d.*

The tenants-at-will of the said lordship of Assheton have taken their holdings and their places, xx. wynter terme, as it is afore rehearsed, and in this form, yᵗ if any tenant or tenants list not hold their places, nor their holdings, within their term that the sit in, and they like to give up their places or their holdings, at the Martinmas, the lord shall receive them at the Martinmas next after, with this, that sᵈ tenent or tenents leave their places, their houses, and their closes able as they ought to be, and their land in the field as able and as good a tenant for to take, as it was at their takyng in the beginning of their terme of years; and if they do not, it shall be overseen, and the houses and the closes shall be overseen by 4 or 6 men sworne, the which shall be taken by the lord and his officers; and they shall set by their conscience what would repair the houses and the closes; and, if the lord belikes, he shall take the mone that is set, and repair the houses and the closes; and if the lord

like not so to do, the tenant that is to come shall take it if him like; and, if he like not, the 4 or the 6 men sworn shall take the money that they have set, and repair the houses and closes able as they ought to be repaired; and this rule and custom shall be had when as ever any tenant removes, be it within the terme, or at the terme end; and, as touching the lond that lies to the place, these 4 or six men sworn shall set by their consciences what they hold the land worse yearly a tenant for to take, than it was at taking of tenant that removes; and as many years as is behind of his term of so meikle shall the tenant answer to the Lord, if he removes fro his place within his terme, according to the sum set by the sworn men; but it shall be well understanden, that if the tenant hold his land unto the terme, and remove unto another place at the term end, the houses and the closes shall be seen in the form as is beforesaid, but the lands in the fields shall not be seen or set as is before rehearsed, unless the tenant by fraud, and upon purpose, erede his land of miss and unreasonably, or done to his holding other diverse harmers upon malice and for evil will.

Also, the tenants-at-will of the said lordship shall muller at the 16 vessel, and go to none other miln but to the lord's milnes; and which of them that is found guilty of going to any other milne, they shall be highly amerced, and make fine at the lord's will; and the free tenants that oghen soken to the miln, shall muller as their chartours will, and as they have been accustomed of old time. And the free tenants and the tenants-at-will shall give the milner his service at all times, as it has been accustomed aforetime always; and if there be any default in the milner's service that may be proved lawfully, he shall be punished highly by the lord at his courts, as the law and the custom will, and as has been used aforetime; and the customs of the milne shall be kept, every man to keep his grist, as has been used aforetime; and when the Lord's corn come to the milne, he shall put all men out of their grist, and take their corn out of the hopper, if there be any therein, and his corn shall be ground next before all men, whent it comes to the miln without

muller, or paying service to the milner, but as his lyst if he likes and curtasy to give to the said milner.

The free tenants of the Lordship of Assheton have granted to John of Assheton, for to be infeoffed in the Hall Mole [mote] of Ashton, after the customs and the burgales of the aforesaid town, to term of their lives out taken, that they will not swear upon the inquest between the tenants at will at the suit of party, but they will swear between free tenants and tenants at will; that is, to wit, 6 of the free tenants, and 6 of the tenants at will, and also between the Lord and free tenants, and the tenants at will; and also the aforesaid free tenants, and all tenants graunts for to hold the ordinances and the customs before time made and used, and the which afterward are to be made by the graunt of them to the Lords profit, and the tenants aforesaid. And the foresaid free tenants, and the tenants at will of the manor of Asshton, grants to John of Assheton, Knight, that if any of them be convicted by inquest of any trespass done to others in his beginning, and of his own wrong, that then the Lord of the town, by his Bailey, shall distrain him by his goods by great distresse, unto the time that he have amended it reasonably to the party grieved, and also to the Lord for the trespass at his will, and the trespassor have goods within the Lordship: and if that he have none, then the Lord of the town, or his Bailey, shall take him with strength of the foresaid free tenants, and tenants at will, and set him in the stocks unto the time that he have amended unto the party grieved, and to the Lord. And also they graunt the aforesaid free tenants, and tenants at will, and all that dwells in the foresaid town, that if any strange man of any other town or towns come within the foresaid town, for to do any harm to any tenants resident within the town, that anon all the tenants and residents aforesaid, within the foresaid town, shall rise with their neighbours to take and arrest the foresaid trespassor unto their power, after that they be warned by their neighbours, or by the Lord's Bailey, or by any man fro that time that there be knowing of such a misdoer; and if

any of the foresaid tenants and residents refuses so to do in the form aforesaid, then will all the tenants and the residents aforesaid, that afterward of that deed, or any of them, be convicted in the Lord's court by inquest, that he so convicted shall give to the Lord 40*s.* within 15 days then next following, and that the Lord's Bailey shall raise the forfeit 40*s.* of the goods of them that are convicted; and also they grant, that if any of them resette or maintain any strange man after that day, knowing that he have done trespasse to any tenant or resident aforesaid, within the town aforesaid, then he shall give to the Lord of the town 40*s.* of his good, to be raised by the Bailey in the town aforesaid, after that he be convicted by the inquest. And also the tenants at will grant to the foresaid John of Asshton, Knight, that if any of them were rebel, and would not be justified after the custom and ordinance of the aforesaid town, that he shall not maintain him, nor help him, but he shall remove him out of his service, and he shall loose his love. Also the aforesaid tenants and residents will, and grantyn that if there be any fighter among them, the which shall fight with another in his beginning, after that he be convicted by the inquest, then he convicted shall give to the Lord half a mark the first time; and if he will not be chastysed by that, the second time he shall give the Lord a mark, after that he be convicted by the inquest; and if he will not be chastysed by that, the third time he shall give the Lord 20*s.* after that he be convicted by the inquest, to be raised by the Lord's Bailey. Also they give and grantyn, that if there be any tenant or resident within the foresaid town that have resetted any fighter with other in his beginning, that the resetter, after he be convicted by the inquest, shall amend it to the party greived, and he shall give to the Lord the pains sette upon him as before is written.

This is the covenant made between John of Assheton, Knight, and the tenants of the town of Asshton, of their swine, ye year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the conquest, the third; that the aforesaid tenants shall have their swine going in the demesnes of the aforesaid town, fro the latter end of harvest unto

sowing time, out taken the little park and hall yards, so that the aforesaid swine be ringed fro the foresaid latter end of harvest unto the foresaid time of sowing. And the foresaid tenants shall keep their swine that do no harm to the lord, nor to their neighbours, in the places out taken, that is to say, fro seeding time to harvest be in, and this covenant to be fulfilled; the aforesaid will then, when so any swine be taken in any default aforesaid, that he that owns the swine shall loose to the lord 4*d.*; each tenant of them aforesaid shall have as many swine as it is written and underneath, that is, to witt, every tenant of the tenants aforesaid, of the said town, that brews to sell, and the miller, shall hold 3 swine; and every tenant of the tenants aforesaid that holds land in the fields shall hold 2 swine; and every tenant of the tenants aforesaid that holds no land shall have one swine. The free tenants-at-will of the Lordshipe of Ashton, the year of the reign of King Henry the fourth after the conquest, the first, grantyn to John of Assheton, Knight, in his plain Hall Court, the Tuesday next before the Assion. of our Lord, that if any free tenant or tenants, that owe muller to the mill, sell their corn growing upon their tenements, and buy corn of others, and with the same corn bought, come to the milne and muller not but to the love-sucken of that corn bought, and of this they bin convicted in the lord's court by inquest, they shall pay to the lord xx p. [pence] the which shall be raised of their goods by the lord's bailey.

[*Arrangement of Forms in the Kirk of Assheton, establishing the order of Rank and Precedence, to be observed among the Wives, Daughters, and Female Servants, of the Manor of Assheton-under-Lyne.*]

At the first Form upon the north side of Assheton kirk,

Uxor Thomæ de Claydon, Ux^{r} Rodi de Berdysley, Ux^{r} de Sunderland, Ux^{r} Radulphi de Wood, and their servant and other gentills strangers.

At the first Form on the south side the kirk,

Ux^{r} Hæred. Henrici de Moston, Ux^{r} de Shepley, Ux^{r} Johannis de Heghrode, Ux^{r} Rhodi de Hunt, and the servant women of the hall and other gentills strangers.

At the second Form on the south side,

Ux^{r} Rad. de Bardisley de Hunt, Ux^{r} Adæ de Leghes, Ux^{r} Rici de Hurt, Ux^{r} William Tyrr, Ux^{r} De —— Blakeknolles, and their tenants.

The iii^{d} Form on the south side,

Ux^{r} Tho^{ae}. de Leghes, Ux^{r} Joh^{s}. de Knolles de Leghes, Ux^{r} Tenenti de Barsley, Ux^{r} De Rasbotham, Ux^{r} Adæ De Wilson de Knolles, Ux^{r} Joh^{s}. de Aspinhalgh, Ux^{r} Rodi de Hollinworth, and their s . . . . . .

At the 4th Form of the south side,

The tenants of Rauf of Stayley, the tenants of Peter of the Lusley, the tenants of Thos. de Claydon, the tenants of Shepley, the tenants of John of the Heghrode.

The fifth Form upon the same side,

The tenants wynches of Sir John the Byron that dwellyn with him.

The 6th Form of the same side,

To the parson's tenants, Ux^{r} Thomae Higson, Ux^{r} Tho^{ae}. de Curtnal, Carol Jenkyn daughter, Ux^{r} . . . . . Ux^{r} Joh^{s}. de Berdesley, and the tenants of the Woodhouse, and the strangers to the other Form.

The second Form on the north side,

Ux^{r} Johannis de Leghes, Ux^{r} Will^{i} de Bardisley de Ha, Ux^{r} Roberti de Wright de Alt Hill, Ux^{r} Rodi de Hadfield de Aldwinshagh, Ux^{r} De Soureker, and their servants.

The third Form on the north side,

Uxor Radi de Bardisley, Ux^{r} Radi de Curtnal, Ux^{r} Tho^{ae}. de Meltham, Ux^{r} Jacobi de Meltham, and their servants.

Ux^{r} Tenent. Rad^{i} Assheton de Ashton.

The 4th Form on the same side,

Ux^{r} Roberti le Cropper, Ux^{r} Tho^{ae}. de Hazilhurst, Ux^{r} Johannis de Hollinworth, Uxor Thomae Robinson, Uxor Reg^{i}. le Baxter, and their servants.

The 5th Form on the same side,

Ux^{r} Rhodi le Smyth, Ux^{r} William le Cocker, Ux^{r} Robti Fulstaffe, Ux^{r} Johan^{is}. de Wood, Ux^{r} Robti Adamson, and their servants.

The 6th Form on the same side,

Ux^{r} John^{s}. le Spencer, Ux^{r} Robt^{i} de Walker, Ux^{r} Willi^{mi}. le Berdisley de Holdome, Ux^{r} Johannis Jameson, Ux^{r} Will^{i}. Robinson, and their servants.

The 7th Form on the same side,

Uxor de Milne, Ux^{r} Robti Somdyst, Ux^{r} Robti Robinson, Ux^{r} Gregorii de Berdesley, Ux^{r} Robti Saunderson, Ux^{r} Johannis de Lyme.

The 1st Form upon the north in the nether end of the Kirk.

Ux^{r} Will^{i}. Adkynson, Ux^{r} Robti. de Lyndgards, Ux^{r} John de Lyndgards, Ux^{r} Roger le Cropper, Ux^{r} Joh^{s} le Slater, Ux^{r} Joh^{s}. le Slater, Ux^{r} Joh^{is} Burdetan, Ux^{r} Thurstan de Bardisley, Uxor Will^{i}. de Cross, and their serv^{ts}.

The 2d Form on the same side,

Ux^{r} Adæ de Bardisley, Ux^{r} Willi le Walker de Rycroft, Ux^{r} Robti Robynson, Ux^{r} Willi et Robti le Walker, Ux^{r} Radi Joneson, Ux^{r} Rodi Wilkinson, Ux^{r} Johis. Sanderson, Ux^{r} Nichi Sanderson, Ux^{r} Tho^{ae}. Adamson, Ux^{r} Willi le Sclater, and their servants.

The 3d Form on the same side,

Ux^r Tho^ae. de Sanderson, Ux^r Robti Unton, Ux^r Will^i. de Cowleshaw, Ux^r Rodi Unton, Ux^r Johis de Merler, Ux^r Hugh de Gatecliffe, Ux^r Willi de Woodfield, Ux^r Roger le Smith, Ux^r Tho^ae. le Cooke, Ux^r Robti le King, and their Servants.

The 4th Form also of the same side,

Ux^r Johis le Coke, Ux^r Thos. de Whitelegh, Ux^r Johis Ffulstaffe, Ux^r Robti de Chadwick, Uxor Patric Margree de Stayley, Ux^r Rodi Willison, Alice Hanson, Nanna Windebank, Elen Wilkin Doghter, Ux^r Perin, Ux^r Henrici the Baxter, and their servants.

The 6th Form of the same side,

Ux^r Adæ de Held, Ux^r Willi le Arrowsmith, Ux^r Johis le Hynd, sen. Elinor le Rose, Ux^r Willm. Somdyst, Ux^r Willi de Bardesley, Ux^r Johannis de Howarth, Ux^r Henrici Spake Man, Ux^r Willi de Bulkeley, Ux^r Robti Jackson, Ux^r Adæ Thomson, and their servants.

The other void Forms for servants and strangers. Jankyne of the Winterbotham has tane the marled earth in the Rodes Field, x years terme, the term beginning at the Martinmas, the year of King Henry the sixth, the second; paying therefor yearly at the term aforesaid, 2 marks; and John of Aynsworth, and Thomlyn of the Leghes of Hasleworth, are his borrows y^t he shall well and truly pay his farm during the said term.

[Here take notice page 29, 30, and 31, being only a repetition of the seats in Church, is wanting in this copy, being of no moment.[54]]

This is the Rental to Thos. of Assheton, son and heir to Sir John Assheton, of the lands and tenements, the which the said John give him at his marriage, within the Lordship of Assheton, and to his wife, as their deed makes mention:—

[54] Remark made by the Transcriber.

Richard of Hadfield, for his tenement in Aldwinshaw, a service, the service 10*s.*

John of Hollinworth, for the Birchenshaw, a service, the farm of the Birchenshaw, 26*s.*

William of Bardisley the younger, for the Olde House Carr, a service, the farm 20*s.*

Thomas of Jenkinson, of the Bardesley, for the Old Thenes Carr, the farm 30*s.*

Thos. Saunderson, for his tenement, in the farm, x.

Thomlyn Diconson, for his tenement, a service, the farm thereof, viiis.

Magot, that was the wife of Jenkyn the Cropper, for lands in Wollowe, the farm iiis.

Robert Saunderson, for the Childerscroft in Wollowe, the farm...

Thomlyn the Tailor, for his tenement, at the waterhouses in Harper Wallowe, a service, ye farm xxxs.

Gregory of Bardisley, for his tenement at the water houses in the farm xxiiis.

Thos. of the Leghes, Richard of Hollinsworth, for their lands in Palden Legh, the farm xxiis. and viid.

	L.	*s.*	*d.*
This settlement as made out makes	9	2	7
To which add the sum total of Sir John's rent.....	27	12	11¾
makes,	36	14	6¾

Besides services and presents.

DR. HIBBERT'S OBSERVATIONS ON THE CUSTOM ROLL AND RENTAL.

[*The dissertation from which the following extracts are taken was read before the Society of Scottish Antiquaries in* 1822. *We have copied those passages only which relate to Ashton, and omitted those which refer to Scottish customs.*]

SIR John of Assheton, who lived in the reign of Henry the Sixth, was, as his rent roll expressed, of Norman descent. At the period in which this knight was settled upon the estate of Assheton, tenures had assumed that definite form, to which was applied the term *socage*, a word of obscure etymology, supposed to denote *privilege* or *liberty*, in contradistinction to the indeterminate services of more ancient feuds. The feudal system had, at the same time, been materially aided in its progress towards a civil establishment, by the necessity imposed upon feudatories of dispensing with the military obligations of a part of their dependants, to whom was committed the care of cultivating the land, and of accepting in lieu of them the labours of husbandry, or a return of corn, cattle, or money. Landed possessors were thus enabled to attend to their military duties, disengaged from occupations that were considered in a chivalric age as base and dishonourable. The territory of Assheton, having been honoured by the residence of the Lord, had long acquired the appellation of Manor; *Manerium a manendo.* The relations of landlord and tenant, as expressed in the rent roll of Sir John of Assheton, were clear and explicit; while the degree of faithfulness with which services were performed, was determined by the jurisdiction of the Lord's court. In describing, therefore the customs of this manor, I shall notice in order, 1*st*, The rental and obligations which accrued from tenants at will; 2*dly*, Those which accrued from free tenants; 3*dly*, Those which arose from tolls, fines, or festivals; and 4*thly*, The conditions under which all the tenants were bound to the Lord in the jurisdiction of the Court Baron.

My first object then is to describe the rental and obligations which resulted from *tenants at will*. Sir John of Assheton's tenants of this description were bound to him by obligations of a base or servile nature, yet determinate, and, therefore, properly comprehended under the name of *Villanum Socagium*. They were excluded from partaking in the honours of the "tented field," being destined, on the manor of their lord, to perform the duties of civil and agricultural drudgery. Thus, the opprobrium cast upon such menial employments as ploughing the lord's lands or carting the lord's fuel and manure, originating from the high sense entertained, in this early period, of military allegiance, is transmitted to later times, in the debasing ideas that the name of villein, originally nothing more than a feudal term, never fails to excite. The conditions upon which lands were rented to tenants at will are related with much perspicuity. They were to be taken, as it is stated, "for twenty winter terms," the rent to be paid at two periods of the year. Any tenement might be given up by a year's notice to the lord, at the rent day of Martinmas, on the condition that it was resigned in as good condition as when first entered upon; if not, the lord or his officers might direct four or six sworn men to visit the houses and closes occupied by the tenant, who was held responsible for the sum that they might adjudge as necessary for the repair, as well as for the deterioration that the land might have sustained. A visit of this kind might indeed be made whenever a tenant removed from his possessions at the end of his term; but in such a case the land was excepted from the assessment, unless it had been injured from design or from malice. The largest farm that appears to have been taken yielded the annual rent of 39*s.* 6*d.* sterling; the lowest tenements, which were for cottages, paid no more than two shillings each.

The particular services of the tenants at will may now be enumerated; the first of them being the return of a present to the lord, at Yole or Christmas, for the sake of partaking in the annual feast of the great hall. The origin of this service is a subject of interesting inquiry. The Scandinavians who peopled the province of Normandy, and afterwards became the conquerors of England, knew no other tribute in the country from which they emigrated, than one which was of the nature of a capitation tax. It is not improbable, then, that, in subduing England, they subjected their newly acquired Saxon vassals to the same impost

to which they themselves had been accustomed, by inserting it in their rentals. We accordingly find traces of this, the most ancient of all duties, in the old rent rolls of many manors in England. The English mode of collecting such a capitation tax was by requiring from tenants an annual present at Christmas, that was spent in providing a treat in which both the landlord and his vassals partook. The custom, as it appears in Sir John of Assheton's rental, is described page 94 *supra*.

In some manor-houses of Lancashire, once dedicated to these annual scenes of festivity, may be observed an elevation of the floor at the extremity of the great hall, or, in the place of it, a gallery which stretches along one side of the room, with the intention that it should accommodate the lord and his family, so that they might not be annoyed by the coarse rustic freedoms, which the tenants would be too apt to take with them, during the hours of their conviviality. In a hall, then, of this kind, contrived in the manor-house of Assheton, we may imagine the large Yole fire to be kindled; while in a gallery or raised floor, Sir John of Assheton, his lady, and family, together with his kinsmen, Elland of Brighouse and Sir John the Byron, are feasting apart, yet attentive to the frolics or old songs of the company below. It was on these occasions that peg-tankards were used, and horns that bore the names of the Saxons and Danes whom the Normans had ousted out of their possessions. Of such trophies was the horn of Wolfus the Saxon, the Aylesbury horn, the Ribblesdale horn, the Aston horn, the Pusey horn once belonging to Canute, or the Wassel horn of Robert de Eaglesfield. Of the description of ale that flowed merrily on these occasions, we know little; but there can be no doubt that it was as good as King Henry the VIII.'s ale, which contained in it neither hops nor brimstone.[55] We may suppose then that, on annual festivals like these, the wooden bowl, or horn, would pass freely through the hands of Sir John of Assheton's tenants-at-will; among whom were such personages as Hobbe Adamson, Hobbe of the Leghes, William the Arrowsmith, Roger the Baxter, Roger le Smith, Jack the Spencer, Jack the Hind, Elyn Wilkyn daughter, Elyn the Rose, and the widows Mergot of Stayley, Peryn's wife, and Nan of the Windy Bank, who owed suit and service, — all clad in their best hoods and brown woollen jackets and

[55] It was an order of King Henry VIII. to his household, that there should be neither hops nor brimstone in the King's ale.

petticoats. The ancient musical instruments used in Lancashire were, a kind of fiddle, not of the present form, and a stringed instrument called the Virginals. The provincial songs of that period, few of which were less than half an hour in length, rehearsed the deeds of Lancelot du Lake, and his conquest of the Giant Tarquin, at the castle of Manchester; Ranulph of Chester, and his wars in the Holy Land; or the war-like feats and amorous prowess of the renowned Cheshire hero, Roger de Calverley. In order to preserve, as much as possible, the degree of decorum that was necessary at such meetings, there was frequently introduced a diminutive pair of stone stocks, of about eighteen inches in length, for confining within them the fingers of the unruly. This instrument was intrusted to the general prefect of manorial festivities, named the King of Misrule, whose office it was to punish all who exceeded his royal notions of decency: Accordingly, such a character appears among the list of Sir John of Assheton's tenants, under the name of Hobbe the King. It has been observed, that these entertainments were not supported by the munificence of landlords, but by the several contributions of tenants, rendered under the name of Presents; on which account, a festivity of this kind, that was wrung from the pockets of vassals, acquired, in derision, the appellation of *Drink-lean*. The Widow Mergot, who occupied one of the largest farms, gave for a present twenty pence. Robert Fulstaffe, who, for his house and lands, paid 32*s.* 6*d.*, rendered for his share of the feast, 14*d.* Jack the Hind, who had a tenement of the yearly rent of 19*s.* 6*d.*, paid 8*d.* Alys, that was Pole's wife, annually paid for her dwelling and lands 12*d.* and a present of 4*d.* The assessments appear so disproportionally levied, that they were probably in many cases considered in other services. Some of the cottagers are wholly free from this demand. It is evident, from an examination of the presents collected for these drink-leans, as they appear in Sir John of Assheton's rent-roll, that if they did not leave a handsome surplus to the lord, they would at least repay the expences of the table. Accordingly, it is not improbable that the name of *landlord* was originally attached to the host of an inn, as a satirical allusion to the *manorial landlord*, who never provided a dinner for his guests, without receiving for it an adequate recompense.

It is impossible to say when these annual celebrations were discontinued in England; but that they did not cease without some regret on

the part of the tenants, is evident, from the custom being perpetuated to modern times in a manor of the south of England, by a sort of mock representation of the ceremonies that once took place on such occasions.

At present, says a celebrated Antiquary, "the Whitson Ales are conducted in the following manner: — Two persons are chosen, previously to the meeting, to be lord and lady of the ale, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and regale, in the best manner their circumstances and the place will afford; and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribband or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword bearer, purse bearer, and mace bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a train bearer or page, and a fool or jester dressed in a party coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting of a pipe and taber, is employed to conduct the dance. Some people think this custom is a commemoration of the ancient Drinklean, a day of festivity formerly observed by the tenants and vassals of the lord of the see within his manor; the memory of which, on account of the jollity of these meetings, the people have preserved ever since. The glossaries inform us that this Drinklean was a contribution of tenants towards a potation, or ale, provided to entertain the lord or his steward."[56]

In the next place, those particular services of villein socage may be detailed, which were considered so particularly degrading as to be abhorrent to the feelings of all who were entitled to bear arms. In the manor of Assheton, every tenant-at-will was thus commanded: "He that plough has, shall plough two days. He that half plough has, shall plough a-day, whether the lord be liever in wheat seeding, or in lenton seeding; and every tenant harrow a-day with their harrow in seeding time, when they bin charged. And they shall cart, every tenant ten cartful of turve from Doneam Moss to Assheton, and shere four days in harvest, and cart a day corn." This service, so profitable to the lord, was familiarly called Boon-work. Hence an old adage, still retained in the north of England, when a man is supposed to be working for nothing, "*that he has been served like a boon-shearer.*" Yet it is not improbable that some small return was generally made for such labour. A friend of mine has informed me that, in a MS. relating to the dis-

[56] See Mr. Douce's description of sculptures on the outside of St. John's Church, Cirencester, in Carter's *Ancient Sculptures*, vol. ii. p. 10.

bursements of an old family in Lancashire, mention is made of gloves that were given to certain boon-shearers.

Another service of Sir John Assheton's tenants was, that "they should pay a principal at their death, to wit, the best beast they have." This is evidently a heriot. It is almost unnecessary, on the present occasion to remark, that the word *heriot* has been variously derived from the Latin *herus*, intimating that it was a tribute belonging to the lord; while Sir Henry Spelman finds a Saxon original for the word, signifying *a horse*, because that animal constituted the first heriot. In the earliest period of feudality, a superior possessed an uncontrouled dominion over the entire property of his vassal; yet, when slain in battle in the company of his lord, a remission was made, in consideration of his faithful services, of any further claim upon his property than what might remain on the field. This usually consisted of a horse, which was accepted as a release, or a heriot. The principal of heriotism, thus introduced, was subsequently extended to that class of dependents who were retained in their lord's employ to perform the baser services of the manor. As their property, therefore, consisted of cattle, or of implements of husbandry, the heriot due to the lord was the best beast, cow or horse, of which the tenant might die possessed. This condition being fulfilled, every further claim upon the goods of the deceased was remitted. It is easily, then, to be conceived, that, in proportion as feudality acquired a civil establishment, this oppressive relic of ancient military subjection would be found particularly galling. In the manor of Assheton there are many traditional stories still remaining on the subject of such heriots or principals. A tenant's boy, on the death of his father, was driving an only cow to the manor-house of certain adjoining demesnes, named Duckinfield. He was met by the lord of the place, with whose person and rank he was unacquanted, who questioned him whither he was taking his beast? "I am driving it as far as Duckinfield, for the heriot," replied the boy. "My father is dead, — we are many children, — and have no cow but this. Don't you think the devil will take Sir Robert for a heriot when he dies?" The lad was fortunately addressing a humane landlord. "Return home," said the knight. "Take the cow back to thy mother; I know Sir Robert, — I am going to Duckinfield myself, and will make up the matter with him."

But, besides the obligation of a heriot due to Sir John of Assheton,

there were other claims upon the property of a deceased tenant. He was commanded "to pay a *principal* at his death, — to wit the best beast he had;" but as it is added in the rent-roll, "which other deed next after holy kirk." This latter clause alludes to a description of ecclesiastical heriots, known by the name of *Mortuaries*, or *Corse Presents*, from the circumstance that they were brought to church along with the corpse. The custom arose from posthumous bequests being rendered in lieu of neglected tithes; these by frequent usage, being converted into regular church-dues. When, therefore, the acknowledgment of a heriot was accepted by a feudal lord, in satisfaction of the right which he claimed to the property of a deceased tenant, by virtue of the dominion assumed over his person, the clergy also were willing to accept of a similar composition, in requital of the demands which they had upon his soul for undischarged oblations. Hence, a mortuary was termed, in the laws of Canute, *Soul Scot*, or *Symbolum Animæ*.

The mortuary, in the order of its exaction, took the precedence of the heriot; and a requital of the demands which the kirk was supposed to possess over the soul of a deceased vassal, was paramount to the lord's claim over his person.

Another service of Sir John of Assheton's tenants, was their obligation to grind at the lord's mill. This was in a popular sense called *Socome*, *sucken* or *soken*.

In the manor of Assheton, a tenant of the name of John of the Edge, seems to have been the *Milner*, who was engaged to pay for his two mills the annual rent of 16*s.* 4*d.*; the mills "to be held up (or repaired) at the costes of the lord." The 16th vessel, to which the tenants were to muller their corn, was the miller's remuneration, and often called his toll. It would also appear, that the corn, which was consumed on the manor, was allowed to be dried by the lord's fuel; and that grain purchased in a dry state from other manors, where the lord's fuel would be consequently saved, was liable to a toll of only the 24th part, which was hence named *Love-sucken*, meaning a privileged obligation. The ordinances of the lord's court relating to the mill were as follows: — There was a law to prevent an evasion of the toll; for, if any one sold the corn growing upon his own tenement, and secretly bought corn from other tenants of the lord, — if he offered the same to the miller as corn that had been produced on another manor, and that not having been dried

by the lord's fuel, was only liable to the toll of the Love-socome;—such an offender, if convicted in the lord's court, was liable to a penalty of twenty-pence. The regulations of a more general nature directed, that all the free tenants, who "owed soken" to the mill, should muller as their charters expressed; but the tenants-at-will should be restricted to the 16th vessel. If any tenant also owing socome [soke] went to any other mill but the lord's he was to be highly amerced, and was to pay a fine. The miller was to have his service (or toll) at all times; and, if there was any default in him that could be proved, he was to be severely punished. The last regulation of the mill strikingly elucidates the feudal manners of the 15th century, since it enforces the concession that is expected on all occassions to the convenience of a superior. The tenants are formally warned, that "when the lord's corn comes to the miln, he shall put all men out of their grist, and take their corn out of the hopper, if there be any therein; his corn shall be ground next before all men when it comes to the miln, without muller or paying service to the milner, but as his lyst if he likes, and curtasy to give to the said milner."

Attached to these ordinances, was a covenent between Sir John of Assheton and his tenants, relative to the keeping of swine. These animals were allowed to range in the demesnes of the town, from the latter end of August until sowing time, provided that they were properly ringed and did no harm; in default whereof, the owner was to loose him to the lord 4*d.*, or by this sum redeem him from poundage.

The brewer who brewed to sell, and the miller, were allowed to keep three swine; the tenants who had land in the fields, two swine; and he who held no land might have one swine.

Having given a view of the rent and services required from Sir John of Assheton's tenants-at-will, the relations in which his free tenants stood to him may be in the *second* place explained. In the tenures now to be described, we are presented with an illustration of what is termed by the lawyers *liberum socagium*, or free socage, where the obligations are not only certain but honourable. A numerous list of free tenants swell the manor roll of Sir John of Assheton, who, for the most part deriving their names from the paternal lands that they occupied, are declared *absque omnibus servitiis et exceniis, (Anglice, presents) liberi.* In this list no appellations can be detected that denote any menial oc-

cupations of life; while, among the tenants-at-will, we find mention made of such individuals as William the Walker, (or renter of a fulling mill), John the Slater, Robbin the Cropper, Robert le Wright, or William the Arrow-smith.[57] It also appears, that the Lord of the Manor took every occasion to announce the wide line of distinction that subsisted between the rank of the free tenants and that of the lowly tenants-at-will. An ordinance is to be found in his book of customs, settling the degree of precedence that was to be observed among their wives, daughters, and women servants, while upon a Sabbath they arranged themselves on the forms of the Parish Kirk; a regulation of this kind being well calculated to preserve the peace of the Church from being disturbed with the disputes of these females, in their demand for places suitable to the several spheres of life in which they moved.

The lands originally granted to Sir John of Assheton's tenants, were either with a view to personal service in the field of battle, the obligation being rather understood than expressed, — or they were grants of mere accommodation to the owners of contiguous manors; a slight acknowledgment in money being all that was demanded in return. The highest annual rent paid by a free tenant, (John of the Highrode), was 7*s.* 1*d.*; the lowest rendered by Thomas de Staneley, was a penny, if we except a yearly tribute for a tenure paid by Richard de Bardsley, which consisted of a rose. This estate had been granted to Sir John of Assheton's brother, of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem. The profits of it, therefore, were handed over by Richard be Bardsley, for the support

[57] That a distinct profession of an *arrow smith* should exist in a small town like Assheton, can create no surprise if we refer to what Drayton has affirmed of the Lancashire Bowmen.

"Besides her natives have been anciently esteemed,
For Bowmen near our best, and ever have been deemed
So loyal that the guard of our preceding kings
Of them did most consist."

Also in the ancient poem of Flodden Field, Lord Stanley is made to address the followers whom he led from the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, after the following manner: —

"My Lancashire most lively wights,
And chosen men from Cheshire strong;
With sounding bow your feathered flights,
Let fiercely fly your foes among."

of the knights hospitallers in the Holy Land, where the grand master of the order resided; a rose being at the same time all that was exacted by Sir John, as a yearly acknowledgment that the grant had emanated from the Lordship of Assheton. This donation appears to have been presented by a female, who, from the circumstance, acquired the name of *Elyn the Rose.*

In the third place we may notice the other sources of the lord's income, as derived from tolls, fines, &c. The turbary of an adjoining Moss brought him in, by estimation, 5*l.* 16*s.* annually; the toll of the fairs yielded two marks; the courts and fines 40*s.*; and, as Sir John appears to have neglected no means to augment his income, he drew from the gyst-ale, or gysing feast (an annual festival of the town of Assheton), a sum of 20*s.* which was collected from the conductors of it, who were, Margret the widow of Hobbe the King, Hobbe Adamson, Roger the Baxter, Robert Somayster, Jenkin of the Wood, and Thomas of Curtnall. For an account of the gyst-ale, I have in vain searched among the large mass of popular antiquities collected by Brand and Ellis. A veteran, however, of this almost obsolete feast, who had known it in better days, has furnished me with some curious particulars regarding its mode of celebration. These *guisings* (or more properly *disguisings*), termed also *marlings*, were celebrated in the spring, after the fields had been manured with marle, an operation preparatory to the sowing of wheat. They were the principal feasts or *ales* in Lancashire; and the disorders which never failed to ensue from them are transmitted at the present day in the modern provincial acceptation of the word *Marlock*, which, in this county, denotes a great disturbance or riot of any kind. For the celebration of the gyst-ale of a township, a contribution was raised from all ranks of society. The lord of the manor, the esquire, or the farmer, whose bounty might be supplicated, came forward and announced the sum that he intended to give. The treasurer of the feast exclaimed "*a largesse!*" The populace, with one voice, demanded "*from whom?*" The sum was not then actually published; but it was vauntingly proclaimed that the donor, who had always on these occasions the title of lord prefixed to his name, had contributed a part of several thousand pounds. After the collection had been made, an immense garland was formed of every flower the season afforded, being also decked with a profusion of ribbons; but the

number and variety of the silver, or silver plated vessels, which were suspended from every part of it, constituted its chief attraction. The villagers, who were overwhelmed with rustic finery, then formed themselves into a procession, in which they were attended by an *Arbiter Elegantiarum*, named the King. The Fool was an indispensable character; a grotesque cap, a tail hanging to the ground, the usual appendage of a bell behind, and a formidable mask, constituted the peculiarities of his apparel. He was in more ancient times mounted on a hobby; and his office, which was a lucrative one from the money he collected, was named *Hobriding*. Thus, in the manor roll of Assheton, Jack the mercer paid to his lord for such a privilege the annual sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* In a later period these guisings, from the circumstance of taking place in several populous villages at one time, have provoked such a desire for pre-eminence, that the inhabitants have spared no expence in prolonging them, or in giving to them the greatest éclat; they have undergone in the same spring frequent repetitions; and, while the contributions have been repeated, the poor have been exposed during the remainder of the year to considerable penury. The sum thus collected amidst the rivalship of contending townships has been immense; a single village[58] having been known to expend in one season from two to three thousand pounds. It was probably owing to the ruinous expence which attended these festivals, that they were suffered to become extinct.

Sir John's unappreciable income consisted of presents which he received at Yule; of heriots; of the personal services of ploughing, reaping, and carting turf. But the amount of his certain income as drawn from free tenants and tenants-at-will, from the obligations to grind at the lord's mill, from tolls and fairs, from the liberty of cutting turf at the moss, and from an annual festival celebrated in the town of Assheton named the Gyst-Ale, amounted to the sum of 36*l.* 14*s.* 6¾*d.* sterling, out of which he made a settlement to his son and heir, of lands and tenements, to the annual value of 9*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* upon the occasion of his marriage with a daughter of Sir John the Byron. He also gave some houses and lands to a few favourite servants for the term of their lives, as, John the Cook, John of the Wood (the owner of a basket-field), and to others; while to two of his sons he gave places and gardens in the

[58] Eccles.

town. Another grant to the last mentioned individuals, Rauf of Assheton and Robyn of Assheton, merits much attention. It is stated that they "have the Sour Carr Guld rode and stane rynges for the term of their lives, Rauf of the gift of John of Assheton, knight, the elder, and Robyn of the gift of John of Assheton, knight, the younger," This donation evidently alludes to the privilege of *Guld-riding*, a custom that, in Scotland at least, is of great antiquity, having been intended to prevent lands from being over-run with the weeds, which, from their yellow colour, were named *gools*, or *gulds*.[59]

A large portion of low wet land in the vicinity of Assheton was, in John of Assheton's days, named the *Sour Carr* (Carr being synonimous with the Scottish word *Carse*, and the well known term *sour* implying an impoverished state of the carr.) It had been overrun with corn marigolds, named, as in Scotland, Carr-gulds. These were considered so destructive to the growth of the corn, that the lord of the manor was compelled to enforce some rigorous measures for their extirpation. A manorial regulation, therefore, existed, called Carr-guld riding. Ralph of Assheton, Sir John's son in consequence of a second marriage, and Robin his brother, were, on a certain day in the spring, invested with the power of riding over the lands of the Carr, named the *Carr-guld Road*; of levying fines for all carr-gulds that were found among the corn; and, until the penalties were paid, of punishing transgressors by putting them into the *stocks, or stone rings*, or by incarceration. It appears that Ralph of Assheton became, by his alliance with a rich heiress, the lord of the neighbouring manor of Middleton, and soon afterwards received the honour of knighthood; being, at the same time, entrusted with the office of vice-constable of the kingdom, and, it is added, of lieutenant of the tower. Invested with such authorities he committed violent excesses in this part of the kingdom. In retaining also for life the privilege granted him in Assheton of Guld riding, he, on a certain day in the spring, made his appearance in this manor clad in black armour (whence his name of the Black Boy), mounted on a charger and attended with a numerous train of his own followers, in order to levy the penalty arising from the neglect of clearing the land from Carr-gulds. The interference of so powerful a knight be-

[59] Corn Marigolds, Chrysanthemum Segetum. *Linn.*

longing to another lordship could not but be regarded by the tenants of Assheton as the tyrannical intrusion of a stranger; and as Sir Ralph, sanctioned by the political power given to him by Henry VI., exercised his privilege with the utmost severity, the name of the *Black Boy* is at the present day regarded with no other sentiments than those of horror. Tradition has, indeed, still perpetuated the prayer that was fervently ejaculated for a deliverance from his tyranny:

Sweet Jesu, for thy mercy's sake,
And for thy bitter passion,
Save us from the axe of the tower,
And from Sir Ralph of Assheton.

Upon the death of the Guld Rider of Assheton, Sir John's heir and successor abolished the usage forever; and reserved from the estate a small sum of money for the purpose of perpetuating, in an annual ceremony, the dreaded annual visits of the Black Boy. This is kept up at the present day. An effigy is made of a man in armour; and since Sir Ralph was the son of a second marriage (which, for this reason, had been esteemed by the heir of Sir John as an unfortunate match), the image is deridingly emblazoned with some emblem of the occupation of the first couple that are linked together in the course of the year. The Black Boy is then fixed on horseback, and, after being led in procession round the town, is dismounted, made to supply the place of a shooting-butt, and, all fire-arms being in requisition for the occasion, he is put to an ignominious death.

Our *fourth* and *last* object of attention relates to the jurisdiction of the manor now under consideration. In the earliest history of Norman tenures the Lord of Assheton had the absolute power of life and death; strong dungeons were constructed near the manor house, the remains of which still appear; and a meadow adjoining the town, that still bears the name of Gallows field, was selected for a summary place of execution. But as civil liberty gained ground in the country, the conditions of jurisdiction, under which all the tenants became bound to a superior, were considerably ameliorated in the institution of the lord's court, or, as it was originally named, the Court Baron; so that, in time, a seat of justice of this kind was accounted so inseparable an ingredient in a

manor, as to render it liable to be forfeited if it did not contain tenants sufficient to make up a jury or homage. The free tenants and tenants-at-will granted, therefore, to Sir John of Assheton, to be justified in the great Hall Mote of Assheton, according to the customs, ordinances, and burgales of the town. They engaged not to swear upon an inquest between the tenants-at-will, at the suit of party, but between six of the free tenants and six of the tenants-at-will, or between the lord and the same number of tenants. Any one convicted of unprovoked trespass done to others was to suffer a distraint of goods; or, in failure of possessing goods within the lordship, was to be taken by the lord or his bailey, "with the strength of the free tenants and tenants-at-will," and to be set in the stocks, until he had made a resonable amendment to the aggrieved party, and to the lord at his will. If any strange man of any other town came to do harm to any tenants of Assheton, then, anon, all the residents, upon being duly warned, were to rise, take and arrest the trespasser unto their power; and if any of the tenants and residents refused so to do, or if any of them resetted or maintained any strange man, knowing that he had done trespass, he was, upon conviction, to give the lord 40*s.* within fifteen days following, or the bailey might raise the amount by a distrain upon his goods. If, also, there was any fighter among the tenants and residents, who should "fight with another in his beginning," he was, on being found guilty, to give the lord half a mark; for the second offence to pay a mark; and for the third, twenty shillings: any *resetter*, also, was upon conviction bound to amend it to the party grieved, and to give the lord the pains set upon him. These edicts were well calculated for a quarrelsome state of society, and may be applicable to the natives of Assheton at the present day; since the fighters of Sir John's time, as well as the *resetters*, appear to have transmitted a large portion of their respective virtues to their posterity. — Such were the laws of the court baron; and the consequence of any person refusing to be justified by them was, that the lord would remove him out of his service, so that he should *loose* his love, *i. e.* redeem it by proper concession or punishment.

Some idea may be now formed of the ancient conditions of freeholders and tenants-at-will. Tracing the latter through all the degrading obligations of vassalage, — through presents, boon-work, heriots, or

mortuaries, — little are we inclined to wish for a revival of what are improperly named "the good old times." In an iron age, like that of Henry VI. the profession of arms was the most enviable of all distinctions; it gave to an individual that rank in society and those privileges which could be obtained on no other condition; while husbandry languished under the opprobrium of villainage. To these grievances may be added, the wanton tyranny of the feudal tyrant himself, which too often outstretched the salutary laws that were made to restrain his unprovoked aggressions. It is truly remarked by the ingenious author of Ivanhoe, in his letter to Dr. Dryasdust of York, that, when the worthy person whom he addresses "is placed in his own snug parlour, and surrounded by all the comforts of an Englishman's fireside, he is not half so much inclined to believe that his own ancestors led a very different life from himself,—that the shattered tower, which now forms a vista from his window, held a baron who would have hung him up at his own door without any form of trial, — that the hinds, by whom his little pet farm is managed, would, a few centuries ago, have been his slaves,—and that the complete influence of feudal tyranny once extended over the neighbouring village, where the attorney is now a man of more importance than the lord of the manor."

AFTER-WORDS, BY THE EDITOR.

A few words may be added to what Dr. Hibbert-Ware has said of the names in this Rental, and these may be classed as (I) *Personal*, and (II) *Local* names. Personal names consist of (1) Christian or Baptismal names, and (2) of Surnames; often of a mixture of both. The surnames are often (3) local from the place held, or else (4) taken from the trade, occupation, or office of the holder.

The names under (1) are a large class, of which it is only neces-

sary to notice the surnames made out of Christian names, usually by adding the word "son." Thus, Adam Wilson Doggeson, is Adam the son of Will the son of Dodge (a corruption of Dodd's, from Dodd or Dodds, an Anglo-Saxon name, perhaps the same as Dot). Dicon Hoggerson = Richard the hog-herd's son, *Diquon* being an early Norman nurse-name of Richard. Hanson, Jenkinson, and Jak, Jakson, are Flemish in origin, Hans = John; so is Jenkyn = Jan-kin, or little John. Jak, Jack, Jackson, may be either from John or James in its form of *Jac-obus*. Hobbe is a form of Robert; Hodge of Roger; whence Hobson, Hodgson. Hobbe Adamson is Robert the son of Adam. Thomlyn and Tomkyn are alike nurse-names of Thomas. Thomas Sanderson is Thomas the son of Sander or Alexander. Robin is a diminutive of Robert. Thus Wilkyn Robynson = Little Will the son of Robert. Atkynson is Atty's or Arthur's son. Rawlins, Rawlinson are from Ralph, Rauf. Piers (French *Pierre*) is a form of Peter.

Local names (3) are also a large class, and originally all names of places described features of the place itself. It may suffice to name a few, — those ending in *leghe*, or *ley*, denoting open places, usually meadow, pasture, or grass land, *e.g.* the White Legh, Buckley, Bardesley, the Leghes, and the Nether (lower) Leghes; Worsley (originally the Worked-ley), Shepley = the sheep-ley, Staneley and Stanley, the stony-ley; Lusley, perhaps the *lussom*, beautiful or pleasant ley. Colwel = Coldwell; Carr, a marshy place, — the Old Thane's Carr is a relic of Saxon times, while the Dede Carr may mean the dead swamp. Names *del* Wood, *del* Wood-field, *del* Leghes, *del* Cross, always denote the definite article "of the;" while *de* signifies "of" only, as de Hollinworth, del Knolles. Great varieties of spelling of the same names occur, and this may often be discovered by comparing the names of the free tenants in one part of the Rental with what should be the same names in another part, as that where the rents are classed as payable at different terms, as Lady Day (March 25), Pentecost or Whitsuntide, St. John Baptist (June 24), Michaelmas (Sept. 29),

Martinmas (Nov. 11), and the Nativity of the Lord or Christmas; or in the list of wives, &c., to be seated in Ashton church, where the husbands' names vary from those in the Rental. Thus Robyn Somayster is changed into Robert Somdyst. The form of "Rhodi" in the list of seats should often be read "Richardi." The Christian names of the women are few; Margaret, in its varied forms, and Syssot being the most frequent. Malkyn also occurs, *i.e.* little Mall or Mary. Joan is, of course, Jane.

(4) The surnames derived from trade, occupation or office, are also numerous. Robert the Walker holds the Walke Milne or fulling-mill; Roger le Baxter, the bakehouse; Roger the Smith; Thomas and John, the Cook; Jenkyn and William, the Cocker; Jak the Spencer (*i.e.* steward or clerk of the kitchen) is the Bailey or bailiff of the lord, who had to account for the profits of the booths, the shops, and the mealhouse, as well as for the tolls, the fair and markets of the manor; Jack the Mercer; Jak the Hind or farm bailiff; John the Slater; Roger le Cropper, Robin the Cropper; Robert le Wright; Richard the Hunt or Hunter; William the Arrowsmith; Hobbe the King (of misrule), &c., indicate the occupations of one class of tenants. Among the local names, many are still extant in and around Ashton-under-Lyne, as Hadfield, Aldwinshagh (Audenshaw), Hurst, Shepley, Lusley, which appears by an assessment of 1617 to have comprised (with lanes) 421 Lancashire acres. Many of the tenants paid a few pence yearly in respect of Lusley, and probably it was a grazing common. Erley may mean the *ered* or ploughed ley. Hobryding, Robert's ridding, clearing or assart. There were two corn mills, both held by John of the Edge. The Claydons then held Taunton; the Byrons held the Whitworth lands in Droylsden; and many of the tenants had intakes or parcels of intakes in Palden Wood, the Alt Hey, &c. The Sour Acre and the Sour Carrguld Rode, with the Stone Rings, are sufficiently explained by Dr. Hibbert-Ware. The Bestal was perhaps a stall or shed for cattle. Blackenows are the Black Knolls or little hills; Alt Hey;

Mossley; the Ras- or Ros-botham, the rasp or sudden bottom; Aspenhalgh, the hough or hill of the Aspens or poplars. Cowleshagh is perhaps Cole's little wood — Cole is a baptismal name, occurring in *Domesday*. Hollinworth, the farm or homestead in the hollies. Chadwick, the village or hamlet of Cead or Chudde. The Sherewinde is literally cut-wind. Rugheghs = the rough eas or eyes, water meadows. Redy Legh, the reedy meadow. Altogether this Custom Roll and Rental presents a curious catalogue of Lancashire personal and local names in the early part of the fifteenth century.

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Charles Simms and Co., Printers, Manchester.

The Twenty-fourth Report

OF THE

COUNCIL OF THE CHETHAM SOCIETY,

Read at the Annual Meeting, held, by permission of the Feoffees, in the Audit Room of Chetham's Hospital, on the 18th of March, by adjournment from the 1st, 1867.

THE first of the publications for the year 1866–7, and the sixty-ninth in the Chetham Series, is *The Admission Register of the Manchester School, with some Notices of the more distinguished Scholars.* Edited by the Rev. JEREMIAH FINCH SMITH, M.A. Rector of Aldridge, Staffordshire. Vol. 1.

Every one at all accustomed to such researches must be well aware how difficult it is, after a long lapse of time, to collect and ascertain with sufficient fulness and exactness the facts connected with the biography of the scholars of any particular school. Most fortunately, the history of the scholars of the Manchester Free Grammar School has been undertaken by one (himself the son of a late most deservedly respected high master) who, in addition to the other qualifications for such a work, is possessed of those of untiring industry and undaunted perseverance. Wherever there was a possibility of obtaining information his inquiries have been assiduously made. Undiscouraged by failure in one channel he has, where practicable, constantly tried another; and a better proof cannot be afforded, both of the extent of his applications to all available sources, and the general success with which they have been attended, than the present volume, which extends from 1730 to 1775, and gives biographical notices of more than four hundred scholars. The succeeding one, which will bring the *Register*

nearer to the time of living contemporaries of many of the scholars, will be anxiously looked for by all who have examined the first portion of the work, which shows in the most striking manner from what various social elements the school derived its pupils, and in how many different modes of life they afterwards became distinguished. The *Register*, when completed, cannot but take a permanent place as a necessary and most agreeable work of reference, and as a faithful and extensive biographical register and record of scholars, there has been nothing yet published, with regard to the alumni of any other school in the kingdom, of the same elaborate and satisfactory character.

The second book for the year 1866-7, and the seventieth in the Chetham series, is "*The Stanley Papers, Part III. Vol. 3, containing the Private Devotions and Miscellanies of James Seventh Earl of Derby, K.G.* Edited by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A., Honorary Canon of Manchester, &c.

The Memoir of James Earl of Derby, by Canon Raines, and which occupies with the Appendix the two previous volumes of the Third Part of the Stanley Papers, has been already noticed in the Report of the Council for the year 1865–6. That most interesting and attractive biography, in which every fact, circumstance, and document, which the unwearied diligence of the reverend author could collect respecting its illustrious subject, has found a place, is followed in this concluding volume by the Earl's Prayers and Meditations, and his History of the Isle of Man. The former show how deep, fervent, and constant his religious feelings and convictions were; the latter how keen and penetrating was his insight into character, how solid and well-weighed his matured judgment in civil affairs. Had he given us Charles and the principal personages of his court, either in his earlier or later day, struck off with the same vigorous and happy power of graphic delineation with which he has represented the comparatively-speaking uninteresting officials of the Isle of Man, what an invaluable addition would have been afforded to the grand historical gallery of that most eventful reign.

It is impossible to conclude the notice of this volume without returning the thanks of the Council and of the members of the Chetham Society to Canon Raines — the donor, also it should be mentioned, of the fac-simile plate of the Countess of Derby's autograph letter — for the very careful and judicious manner in which he has performed the responsible duties of Bio-

grapher and Editor, and for the ample justice which he has rendered to the memory of one of the noblest characters which English history has to boast of.

The third and last publication for the year 1866-7, and the seventy-first in the Chetham Series, is "*Collectanea Anglo-Poetica, or a Bibliographical and Descriptive Catalogue of a portion of a Collection of early English Poetry, with occasional extracts and remarks, biographical and critical.* By the Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., F.S.A. &c. Part 3."

It will, the Council are sure, afford the members pleasure to find that Mr. Corser's very valuable work is making, if not rapid, at least steady and certain progress. The present volume begins with Breton and ends with Chamberlaine, and contains one hundred notices. Those of Breton's voluminous works, (and which, unequal as they are, will always interest from their occasional poetical beauties,) extend from p. 1 to p. 96, and afford a much more complete view of the writings of this author, several of which are exceedingly rare, than has hitherto been given. The remaining articles in B, and the commencing ones in C, include several poetical volumes which will be new even to those who are well acquainted with early English poetry, and the reader will find much to deserve his attention in the biography of the various authors, the well-selected extracts from their works, and the accurate bibliographical information which is so abundantly supplied. It is scarcely necessary to say that the present volume is characterized by the same care, exactness and research which were so conspicuous in the preceding ones, and it only remains to be wished that no circumstances may occur to retard Mr. Corser's future progress; and that a work so important in itself, and affording so fitting a memorial of himself and his library, may be prosecuted without interruption to its close.

All the three volumes enumerated, for the year 1866-7, have now been issued to the members.

The Council have great regret in adverting to the loss which their body and the Society have sustained by the death of Mr. Thomas Heywood, of Hope End during the last year. From the commencement of the Chetham Society he had taken a warm interest in its proceedings and success. To the latter he contributed in no slight degree by the various works in the Chetham series, in which he so efficiently performed the duties of editor.

For this office he was indeed eminently adapted. The range of his information was so extensive, and he had the power of presenting the results of his reading and observation in so lucid, condensed and attractive a form that the introductions to the works edited by him will always be referred to with undiminished pleasure. To be able to infuse life and spirit into materials which are the acquisition of original research is one of the highest merits of the historical antiquary, and to this merit Mr. Thomas Heywood could undoubtedly lay claim. It is therefore greatly to be lamented that he did not devote a portion of his leisure to the production of a work of larger extent on some one of the many subjects which engaged his attention, and which might have afforded in a greater degree than scattered specimens, however elegant, learned, or satisfactory, can do, a just idea of the acquirements and capacity of a very able and accomplished contributor to the great common fund of historical literature and philology.

The first of the publications for the year 1867–8, being No. 72 in the Chetham Series, is the second volume of the *Collectanea relating to Manchester and its Neighbourhood, at various periods.* Compiled, arranged, and edited by John Harland, Esq., F.S.A., vol. 2, which is now ready for delivery. The further publications contemplated, or in progress, are:

1. *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*, Part 4. By the Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., F.S.A.

2. *The Visitation of Lancashire in* 1532. Edited by William Langton, Esq.

3. *The Register of the Manchester Free Grammar School, with Notices and Biographies of distinguished Scholars.* Edited by the Rev. J. Finch Smith, M.A., Rector of Aldridge. Vol. 2.

4. *A Collection of Ancient Ballads and Poems, relating to Lancashire.* Edited by John Harland, Esq., F.S.A.

5. *Worthington's Diary and Correspondence.* The concluding part. Edited by James Crossley, Esq., F.S.A., President of the Chetham Society.

6. *Documents relating to Edward third Earl of Derby and the Pilgrimage of Grace.* By R. C. Christie, Esq., M.A.

7. *The Great De Lacy Inquisition of* 1311. *The Boundary Rents and other curious matters in and concerning the Manor of Manchester, and other*

Manors and Places in Com. Lanc.; and the Custom Roll and Rental of the Manor of Ashton-under-Lyne. Edited by JOHN HARLAND, Esq., F.S.A.

8. *Tracts printed in the Controversy between Sir Thomas Mainwaring and Sir Peter Leycester, as to the legitimacy of Amicia, daughter of Hugh Cyveliok, Earl of Chester*, 1673–9. *Collected and republished, with an Introductory Preface and Review of the Controversy.*

9. *Diary of John Angier, of Denton, from the original Manuscript, with a reprint of the Narrative of his Life, published in* 1685 *by Oliver Heywood.*

10. *A Selection from Dr. John Byrom's unprinted Remains in Prose and Verse.*

11. *A new Edition of the Poems Collected and Published after his Death, corrected and revised, with Notes, and a Prefatory Sketch of his Life.*

12. *The later Heraldic Visitations of Lancashire.*

13. *Hollinworth's Mancuniensis.* A new Edition. Edited by CANON RAINES.

14. *A Volume of Extracts, Depositions, Letters, &c., from the Consistory Court of Chester, beginning with the Foundation of the See.*

15. *Extracts from Roger Dodsworth's Collections in the Bodleian Library at Oxford relating to Lancashire.*

16. *Annales Cestrienses.*

17. *Chetham Miscellanies.* Vol. 4.

18. *Lancashire and Cheshire Funeral Certificates.*

19. *A General Index to volumes XXXI. to LX. of the Publications of the Chetham Society.*

The Treasurer in Account with the Chetham Society for the year ending 28th February, 1867.

DR. **CR.**

		L.	S.	D.
4	Subscriptions of 1861-62 (19th year), reported in arrear at last meeting.			
4	Collected	4	0	0
7	Subscriptions of 1862-63 (20th year), reported in arrear at last meeting.			
7	Collected	7	0	0
9	Subscriptions of 1863-64 (21st year), reported in arrear at last meeting.			
8	Collected	8	0	0
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14	Collected	14	0	0
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69	Subscriptions of 1865-66 (23rd year), reported in arrear at last meeting.			
57	Collected	57	0	0
12	Outstanding.			
8	Subscriptions of 1866-67 (24th year), accounted for at the last meeting.			
275	Collected since	275	0	0
50	48 Life Members. 2 Commuted into Life Membership	20	0	0
17	Now in arrear.			
350				
14	Subscriptions for 1867-68 (25th year), paid in advance	14	0	0
	Books supplied to Members, including 58 copies Vol. 69 sold per Simms 28 Feb., 1867	69	17	9
	Expenses of volume, contributed by the late E. Buckley, Esq.	26	12	0
	Book Postage	0	5	0
	Dividends	7	7	6
	Interest allowed by the Bank	21	16	5
		£524	18	8
	Balance 1st March, 1866	378	19	6
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1866.		L.	S.	D.
March 2.	Lancashire Insurance Company	3	8	3
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27.	Charles Simms and Co., Vol. 69	39	19	6
Oct 15.	L. Jewitt for drawing & engraving	7	11	0
Dec. 29.	Holloway & Son, prints and cost of Post-office order	0	15	3
1867.				
Feb. 11.	L. Jewitt for engraving & printing	5	2	6
20.	Postages	3	6	9
22.	Advertising annual meeting	1	1	9
28.	Charles Simms and Co.:			
	Sundries £7 5 9			
	Vol. 66 £86 3 9			
	Less pd 6 July 1865 £46 19			
	Less paid 28 Feb. 1866 18 1			
	65 0 0			
	21 3 9			
	Vol. 67 74 12 9			
	Vol. 70 65 19 3			
	Vol. 71 £117 3 6			
	Less paid 6 July 1865 £32 3			
	Less paid 28 Feb 1866 22 17			
	55 0 0			
	62 3 6			
	Vol. 72 89 0 9	320	5	9
	Binding, Vols. 66, 67, 70, 71, 72	115	10	6
	Volumes bought to make up sets	24	13	0
		£669	13	3
	Balance 28th February, 1867	234	4	11
		£903	18	2

Examined and found correct,
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